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THE "C. & D." SUMMER ISSUE

is well known at home and abroad as the highest achievement in journalistic enterprise. The contents are always exceptionally valuable to business men in pharmacy and the drug trade, while they equally appeal to the artistic sense, and to the tastes of those who have regard for the practice of pharmacy and the allied branches of science and technology. The Summer Issue for 1908 will be published in the week ending

Saturday, July 25.

The character of the issue enables the Publisher to stich in it price-lists and circulars as insets. The economy of this method of distributing such advertising material to buyers is admitted, and experience has proved its value as a business-bringer. The Publisher has an artistic booklet about the matter which he will be glad to send to advertisers on application to the head office, and he desires to impress upon all interested the necessity for early decision.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE interview which M.P.'s, introduced by Mr. Winfrey, had with the Earl of Crewe is fully reported in this issue, beginning on p. 59.

It was about the retrogressive proposals in the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, agricultural poisons, and company chemists.

THE SPEAKERS were Sir John Batty Tuke, Mr. H. Y. Stanger, K.C., Sir George Fardell, Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mr. Idris. All spoke well.

THE EARL OF CREWE was conciliatory in reply. He would not budge about agricultural poisons, but in the matter of titles proposed that companies which use the title "chemist" should have a registered chemist on the directorate.

OUR VIEWS on the matter are briefly expressed on p. 52.

GROCERS are watching the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill (p. 40).

THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION pass list is on p. 69.

PROFESSOR OSCAR LIEBREICH died last week. A sketch of his career is given on p. 50.

DR. R. M. BRONTE is the new chemistry examiner for the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 69).

THE CHANGES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES' PRICES FOR CHEMISTS' GOODS are noted on p. 39.

THE IRON-OX TABLETS CASE is again in the Courts, the Standard Tablet Co. being the defendants (p. 46).

OUR FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION NOTES THIS WEEK DEAL WITH THE NATURAL PRODUCE EXHIBITED BY THE BRITISH CROWN COLONIES (p. 69).

THE LIVERPOOL MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT DEALS WITH PROPRIETARY MEDICINES WHICH WERE ANALYSED (p. 40).

MR. T. T. COCKING COMMUNICATES ANALYTICAL DATA RESPECTING THE PROPERTIES OF SOUTH AFRICAN BERRY-WAX, WHICH IS REALLY A FAT (p. 74).

FURTHER PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE WITH THE CANADIAN PROPRIETARY MEDICINE BILL, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TRADE HAVING BEEN HEARD (p. 71).

SEVERAL SUMMER OUTINGS ARE REPORTED ON P. 56, AND A BIG ONE ON P. 45—MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S IN DETROIT, WHICH COMPRISED 5,200 PERSONS.

"P.F." IS ALL THAT WILL NOW BE REQUIRED IN QUOTING "PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS" ON LABELS. THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE SAYS SO (p. 54).

BUSINESS IN THE DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKET IS IMPROVING SLIGHTLY, AND THERE ARE FEW CHANGES OF IMPORTANCE. WE REPORT ON THE ENGLISH HERB CROPS (p. 66).

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY MEETING IN LONDON NEXT YEAR ARE CRYSTALLISING. THIS WEEK WE GIVE FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PHARMACY SECTION (p. 39).

PRIVATE COMPANIES ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED. TWO ENGINEERS ARE THE FIRST TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE NEW LAW WHICH ENABLES ANY TWO PERSONS TO GET THE TITLE "CHEMIST" WITHOUT EXAMINATION (p. 48).

A PICTURE OF THREE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS WHO HOLD THE M.Sc. DEGREE OF THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY IS REPRODUCED ON P. 40, WHERE ALSO IT IS NOTED THAT THE FIRST B.Sc. IN PHARMACY IS MR. T. R. PATTISON.

WE REPORT A HIGH COURT CASE (*Hewitt v. Hopkin & Williams*), IN WHICH THE PLAINTIFF ALLEGED THAT THE DEFENDANTS HAD SUPPLIED HIM WITH ZINC SULPHATE IN PLACE OF EPSOM SALTS, BUT THE JURY WERE SATISFIED THAT THE DEFENDANTS DID NOT DO SO (p. 46).

THE VISIT TO AUSTRALIA OF MESSRS. GLOVER AND KENNINGHAM HAS KINDLED THE WRATH OF SOME N.S.W. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, WHO REGARD THE TWO DELEGATES AS "AN ORGANISED CRUSADE." TEN DELEGATES HAVE MADE A SUCCESSFUL VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND (p. 44).

HOLIDAY COMPETITION.

WE OFFER A FIRST PRIZE OF ONE GUINEA AND TWO PRIZES OF HALF A GUINEA EACH FOR DESCRIPTIONS BY CHEMISTS, THEIR ASSISTANTS, OR MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILY, OF A SUMMER HOLIDAY. EACH DESCRIPTION SHOULD NOT EXCEED 1,000 WORDS, SHOULD BE WRITTEN ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER, AND MAY BE ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS. DESCRIPTIONS HAVING TRADE INTEREST WILL HAVE PREFERENCE. THE COMPETITION WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL JULY 15.

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

SUMMER STUDIES.

A Scheme for the Study of Field Botany.

By J. C. Shenstone, F.L.S.

Second Lesson.

HAVING in the first lesson described the plant (a buttercup) brought home for that purpose, and decided to which natural order it belongs, we must now proceed to determine its generic and specific names. We have already decided that our plant belongs to the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, and we must next refer to that order of plants in Bentham and Hooker's "Flora." In that book we find that each natural order is prefaced by a table which greatly assists in discovering the name of our plant.

The student has already described the plant as a herb with alternate and radical leaves and with numerous one-seeded achenes, and stated that each petal is provided at its base with a minute scale. If we refer to the table we shall have no difficulty in deciding from these characters that it is a ranunculus or buttercup. We must next refer to the genus which includes the ranunculi or buttercups, and we find that this also is prefaced with a table which will assist us in ascertaining the specific name of the buttercup. The student described the petals as yellow, the leaves as pinnatisect or deeply cut; the carpels we shall find are smooth, the leaves hairy, and the calyx is either reflexed or bent back to the stem, or erect; if the former, then the table tells us that our plant is *R. bulbosus*; if the latter, then it is *R. acris*. We must carefully compare the plant with the description given of whichever species is selected, though the presence or absence of the swollen base of the stem is alone sufficient to confirm our selection of the specific name.

At first the young student will doubtless find the tables puzzling, because it is often difficult to decide the exact character and form of the plant organs, they so often appear to be intermediate between two forms—indeed, "Floras" and botanical works will be found to differ somewhat in their terminology; but with practice we soon become accustomed to our author, and learn to understand his descriptions, and make proper allowances for the personal equation which always accompanies descriptions. Nature did not model plants in order that men should be able to describe them easily, hence men have to adapt their descriptions as they best can to the plants as they find them. The young botanist must not be discouraged by these early difficulties. It is in surmounting difficulties that he will exercise his intelligence and powers of observation, and as he proceeds he will find that what at first appeared mountains were in reality molehills. Thus he will become self-reliant and less dependent upon teachers, and in a few months will make more real progress than by learning whole botany books off by heart.

To ensure success it is essential that the student should make his ground solid at each stage of his progress. He must be quite familiar with the contents of Oliver's "Botany" before he proceeds to the botanical tables or note-book, and quite familiar with the use of the tables before proceeding to the "Flora." A very useful companion to Bentham and Hooker's "Flora" is published giving illustrations of all British plants (Reeve & Co., 10s. 6d.). This will be found useful in deciding if the plant is correctly named, but the student should only refer to it at the end of his task. His path will be greatly smoothed if he can obtain the assistance of a more advanced botanist to tell him if his descriptions and identifications are correct, and if not correct where he has gone wrong, but he should not apply for help until he has puzzled the matter out for himself and arrived at a correct or incorrect decision. It is only thus that he can obtain self-reliance and be independent of teachers.

When the student has thus learnt to name his plants by tables and descriptions, he will have made more real progress than by committing whole bookfuls to memory. Although the knowledge obtained may not all be required for his subsequent examinations, he will find that when he

commences to specialise for his examinations, the powers of observation and deduction acquired by his field work, and his familiarity with plant forms, will make his progress in more advanced botany and *materia medica* swift and smooth, for his books will then tell him about things he has already seen and familiarised himself with. His field work will also give him a training and interest in out-of-door study which will remain a source of pleasure and health throughout his life.

I must strongly recommend the student not to rest contented with learning to discover the names of plants and then throwing them upon the dust-heaps. Having learnt to identify plants correctly, he should proceed to form some kind of collection of dried plants, as by continually handling and comparing such preserved specimens he will become thoroughly familiar with them. It is best, when circumstances permit, to make as complete a collection of British plants as possible; those students who have not the time and convenience for attempting a complete collection should collect series of plants illustrating classes of subjects having special botanical or pharmaceutical interest.

In my next lesson I will give the necessary information for forming a herbarium of British wild plants, and in a later one will make suggestions for the collection of series of plants, for the benefit of those students who may be unable to attempt the larger undertaking.

[See also p. 71.—EDITOR.]

The Week's Poisonings.

SIXTEEN fatalities with poisons have occurred during the week, including four misadventures, of which three were caused by unscheduled poisons. The scheduled poisons used were three in the first and seven in the second part of the Schedule, while six were not included.—Robert Miller, sweep, Rutherglen, died through drinking ammonia in mistake for whisky.—Norman Barker, the three-year-old son of a Bradford gardener, obtained a bottle of fumigator from a cabin in his father's garden and drank some, with fatal results.—The seven-months-old daughter of Clarence Stoney, paperhanger, Doncaster, died from an over-dose of soothing-syrup and brandy administered to relieve diarrhoea.—Albert J. Robert (32), journeyman watchmaker, Norwich, committed suicide by taking poison (oxalate of potassium).—Sarah Hyde (63), Shepherd's Bush, committed suicide by taking salts of lemon.—Margaret Stanton Grosvenor (45), dressmaker, Edgware Road, London, W., committed suicide by taking spirit of salt to avoid starvation on account of unemployment.—Grace K. Thomson (48) committed suicide at Herne Bay by taking oxalic acid.—Albert Keen, Camberwell, was found suffering from the effect of oxalic-acid poisoning on Wimbledon Common. He died the same day.—Preferring death to disgrace, Edith Agnes Robertson (22), Clapton Park, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.—Arthur Sidney (32), labourer, Catcliffe, poisoned himself with laudanum, owing to the recent loss of a young daughter and lack of work.—Agnes Sawyer (40), Goole, poisoned, on July 4, three of her children with laudanum, swallowing a quantity herself and cutting her throat. One child, aged five, died during the day; the other two are recovering, while the mother is in a critical condition. She purchased a shillingworth of laudanum from Mr. P. Heppenstall, chemist and druggist, 48 Boothferry Road, the previous night.—Kenneth Campbell (52), pit banksman, Sheffield, committed suicide by taking laudanum.—David Thomas died at Capel Hendre through swallowing rat-poison taken on account of love worries.—Evelyn D. Barrington (46), mining engineer, Surbiton, died at the Charing Cross Hotel from an over-dose of morphine.—While suffering from the effects of drink John Booth, Army tailor, committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium at Hove. He obtained the poison from a local chemist on the pretext that it was for cleaning lace.—George Walker, gardener, Waltham, unable to get his employer's garden to the desired state of perfection owing to the dry weather, committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

HAYTI HONEY AND WAX.—The exports of honey from Hayti during the fiscal year 1906-7 amounted to 451,428 gals., and of beeswax 183,998 lb. was exported.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

An outside dental showcase, belonging to Mr. Alfred Higgs, chemist and dentist, Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames, was broken into and the contents rifled on July 6.

Charles Cooke, described as a chemist, formerly in business at Cinque Ports Street, Rye (Sussex), was, on July 6, sentenced to two weeks' hard labour for appropriating a postal order for 1*l.*

The sum of 192*l.* was raised in aid of the Beckenham Home of Compassion by a garden party held in the grounds of Hillside House, Beckenham, through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hewlett.

The application of Mr. Thos. Needham (Needhams, Ltd., Huddersfield) for the transfer of the off wine-licence from Mr. David Hey, chemist and druggist, Bridge Gate, Hebden Bridge, was granted at the Todmorden Petty Sessions.

The by-laws which the Society of Chemical Industry passed in general meeting on June 15 have been approved by the Privy Council, and the fact gazetted. These are the first by-laws made under the Society's charter.

Edward Eden Scott (70), said to be a chemist, nearly blind, beyond work, and in a state of abject destitution, was sent to prison for three months at Newcastle-on-Tyne last week for obtaining goods by false pretences. Prisoner had a record of crime extending back to 1882.

Mr. J. Wellesley Douglas, chemist and druggist, 164 Lambeth Walk, London, S.E., while cycling this week was run down by a taxi-cab travelling on the wrong side of the road, near Kennington Church. Mr. Douglas escaped with a few bruises and a damaged cycle.

Mr. Ernest Harnack, of the London Hospital, one of the sufferers from x-ray dermatitis (*C. & D.*, 1908, I. p. 452), demonstrates the uses of x rays in the Palace of Women's Work at the Franco-British Exhibition. There the London Hospital has an exhibit which draws quite a crowd daily.

The name of Mr. F. Cutmore, chemist and druggist, 45 Fore Street, Torquay, was mentioned at an inquest last week on the death of a man from lockjaw. The man's injured thumb was dressed by Mr. Cutmore in the first instance; subsequently the man neglected it and died in the local hospital.

Eight officers and men of the London Fire Brigade are on the sick-list as the result of inhaling nitric-acid fumes caused by the frothing over of nitric and sulphuric acids during mixing at the premises of Mr. A. P. Strohmeyer, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., on July 2. The fire brigade was called in, but there was no fire.

At the reorganisation of the Great Harwood Tradesmen's Association, Mr. G. Mercer, chemist and druggist, 18 Queen Street, and Mr. J. H. Dobson, The Drug Stores, 26 Blackburn Road, Great Harwood, Blackburn, were appointed on the committee. The County Council were petitioned to enforce proper observation of the Closing Order under the Shop-hours Act.

Frank Chiverton, farmer and cattle medicine vendor, Petersfield, was sued by a Newport cooper for 15*l.*, the price of two ehrs, at Ryde County Court, I.W., on July 2. The defendant counterclaimed 19*l.*, stating that owing to the leaky condition of two churns, which he used for cattle medicine, he had lost 108 six-ounce bottles of medicine, retailing at 30*s.* a dozen. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

John Reed (47), labourer, 17 Owtram Street, Preston, was charged, at Preston Police Court on July 3, with the attempted murder of his wife, Margaret Ann, with salt of lemon, a pennyworth of which he had bought from Mr. J. W. Walmsley, chemist and druggist, Newhall Lane. Mr. Walmsley deposed to receiving a cup containing a small quantity of liquid and some undissolved salt, which he examined chemically and found to be salt of lemon. Reed was committed for trial.

International Congress of Applied Chemistry.

A meeting of the Joint Organising Committee was held at the Royal Society's rooms, Burlington House, on Monday, July 6. Sir Wm. Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., Acting President, in the chair. Among those present were Lord Alverstone, Lord Tiverton, Dr. Ludwig Mond, Professor Gamgee, Professor Meldola, Professor T. E. Thorpe, Professor W. H. Perkin, Professor Adrian Brown, Professor Crossley, Dr. Horace Brown, Sir Boerton Redwood, Dr. Lewkowitsch, Messrs. Voelcker, T. L. Thorne, Mollwo Perkin, J. C. Cain, Armstrong, jnr., N. H. Martin, E. F. Harrison, Julian L. Baker, Ling, Bennett Brough, Plimmer, Chapman Jones, Captain Tullock, A. Gordon Salomon, W. F. Reid, W. Macnab (Hon. Secretary), and C. Wightman and Thos. Tyrer (Hon. Treasurers). The President stated what has been done so far, and considered the prospects of a successful meeting in May, 1909, good. After considerable discussion it was resolved to commence the formation of the British Committees for the several sections, choosing, however, secretaries who as far as possible are linguists. The Hotels and Accommodation Committee (Messrs. Salomon, Reid, Lewkowitsch, and Tyrer) have begun their work, and hope to prepare a detailed programme which will facilitate the movements of foreign visitors. The centre of proceedings will be (as already intimated in the *C. & D.*) the London University, Imperial Institute, and Imperial College of Science Buildings at South Kensington, but the opening meeting will be held in the Albert Hall, when the Prince of Wales will be present. The annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held immediately before the International Congress. The Committee on Pharmacy comprises, so far, Mr. N. H. Martin, J.P. (President), Mr. John C. Umney (Vice-President), and Mr. E. F. Harrison, B.Sc., 55 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. (Secretary).

We may add in regard to the pharmacy section, that it is the desire of the officers already appointed, and those associated with them in the preliminary arrangements, including Mr. Tyrer, whose assistance at the meeting reported was both timely and valuable, to make the work of the section a fitting sequence to previous Congresses. It will be some months before the Committee of the section is finally organised, and in the meantime pharmacists, especially those who speak French, German, or Italian, who are interested should communicate the fact to Mr. Harrison, the Secretary.

Commercial Intelligenee.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. R. Grigg, who recently completed a commercial mission in Canada and Newfoundland as H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, and the following gentlemen as local trade correspondents in Canada : Mr. W. J. Davidson, Vancouver ; Mr. J. J. Shalleross, Victoria ; Mr. J. Appleton, Winnipeg ; Mr. W. E. Anderson, St. John, New Brunswick ; Mr. G. B. Ramsey, Quebec ; Mr. A. T. Weldon, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Further appointments may be made in Canada. The local trade correspondent in Newfoundland is Mr. H. W. le Messurier.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on International Exhibitions, the Board of Trade have decided to form a new branch of their Commercial Department to deal with matters relating to the participation of this country in future international exhibitions and to superintend the organisation of British exhibits in connection therewith. Mr. U. F. Wintour, Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, has been appointed officer in charge of the Exhibitions Branch, and Sir Isidore Spielmann, C.M.G., is to act as Hon. Director for the Art Section of International Exhibitions.

Store-prices.

The following alterations and additions are included in the Army and Navy Stores' price-list for July.

Reduced.—Bath gloves, Loofah both sides, 6*d.*, Loofah and Turco, 4*d.*; methylated spirit, quart 9*d.*, gal. 2*s.* 4*d.*; tins extra; saccharin (soluble), per oz. bottle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; saccharin tablets (100) 5*d.*, (200) 9*d.*, (500) 1*s.* 9*d.*; seltzogenes (Clinchor), 3 pints 10*s.* 9*d.*, 5 pints 14*s.* 6*d.*, 8 pints 21*s.*, porcelain-lined, 15*s.*, 17*s.*, 23*s.* 6*d.*; screw-tops, porce-

lain-lined, 9s. 3d., 13s., 20s.; seltzogene charges, 3 pints 1s. 4d., 5 pints 1s. 8d., 8 pints 2s. 9d.

Added.—Compound syrup of glycerophosphates (Robin's Formula), per 6-oz. bot. 1s., 12-oz. bot. 1s. 10d.; Kemp's Equatorial Hair Douche, per bot. 5s. 3d.; Diva, per box 1s.; Haliflor Nail Polish, 10d.; The Improved Ozonator, 4s. 6d.; fluid ozone (for above), per tin 3s. 9d.; Carlsbad Powder (A. & N.), effervescing, per bot. 1s. and 1s. 10d.; Creme Elcaya, jar 1s. 10d.; Flysac, 8d. per doz.; Vampire Fly-catcher, 8d. per doz.; Fly-papers, papier moure, 8d. per doz., sticky (A. & N.) 6d. per doz., reels 8d. per doz.

Analysts' Affairs.

Mr. F. W. Richardson, the West Riding county analyst, in his quarterly report states that eighty-two samples of drugs were analysed, and seven (8.5 per cent.) were found to be deficient or contaminated. Eight samples of sweet spirit of nitre were submitted for analysis, four were deficient in nitrous ether, containing 81.7, 59.4, 57, and 17 per cent. respectively of the proper amount after allowing for deterioration. Two samples of paregoric were submitted, and one sample contained only half the requisite quantity of alcohol and was entirely deficient in opium. Ten samples of compound liquorice-powder were examined; one sample contained 16 per cent. of added cornflour in place of the powdered liquorice, fennel, and senna. One sample of powdered gentian-root was examined and contained 55 per cent. of ground almond-shell.

Medicines in Liverpool.

The 1907 report of Dr. E. W. Hope, medical officer of health for Liverpool, has been issued this week. It is an important contribution to the literature of public health, but a comparatively small part of it is directly concerned with pharmacy and the drug trade—viz., that which deals with the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the analysis of proprietary medicines. Informal and formal samples are taken under the Acts, and in quoting the drugs we indicate the former by I. and the latter by F., the figures in parentheses meaning the number of samples adulterated:—

Ammoniated tincture of quinine, F. 2; camphorated oil, F. 4 (1); castor-oil pills I. 1 (1); chlorodyne gums, I. 1 (1), F. 1 (1); chlorodyne I. 4; citric acid, F. 4; cod-liver oil, I. 1, F. 4; compound liquorice-powder, F. 2; compound rhubarb-powder, I. 1, F. 1; cream of tartar, F. 21; curry-powder, F. 6 (5); custard-powder, F. 4 (4); egg-powder, F. 5 (3); elixir of opium, I. 1; flowers of sulphur, F. 1; ginger, F. 17; glycerin, F. 3; head and stomach pills, I. 1; linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne lozenges, F. 1 (1); Liver-pills, I. 1; malt extract, I. 1; medicated wine, F. 1; oil of juniper, I. 3, F. 1 (1); olive oil, I. 2, F. 2; oxymel of squill, F. 1; paregoric, F. 1; pepsin, I. 1; proprietary medicine, I. 42, F. 19 (3); seidlitz-powder, F. 6 (2); tartaric acid, F. 11 (1); tincture of myrrh, I. 1; tincture of myrrh and borax, I. 1; spirit of turpentine, F. 1; and witch-hazel extract, I. 1.

It may be remembered that the City Council in February 1907 acceded to the request of the Health Committee that analyses should be made of proprietary medicines intended for infants or young children. Many of these contained no substance of medicinal value, but were quite harmless, while the following contained more or less active medicinal agents:

Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Fenning's Teething Powders.
Stedman's Teething Powders.
Steedman's Soothing Powders.
Woodward's Gripe Water.
Dinneford's Pure Fluid Magnesia.
California Syrup of Figs.
Fenning's Fever Cure.
Parrish's Chemical Food.
Haematojen.
Peptogenic Milk Powder.
Pritchard's Teething Powders.
Diarrhoea Mixture.

Fenning's Whooping Cough Powders.
Fenning's Worm Powders.
Clark's Blood Mixture.
Pond's Extract.
Sanford's Catarrh Cure.
Sanford's Catarrh Cure (solvent).
Cough Linctus.
Owbridge's Lung Tonic.
Veno's Cough Cure.
Mother Seigel's Syrup.
Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Guy's Tonic.
Veno's Seaweed Tonic.
Peps.

The "results of analysis" of these preparations are quoted in general terms to show their medicinal character as far as that could be determined by analysis.

Grocers and Proprietaries.

At the annual conference of the Federation of Grocers' Associations held at Middlesbrough this week, the report

of the Parliamentary Committee which was submitted contained the following statement:—

The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill of the Government is being carefully watched by the committee, and a strong recommendation has been sent to the Government and to the committee to introduce into Clause 2 of the Bill words which would empower the holders of patent-medicine licences to sell any proprietary medicines providing they are sold in the original packages and bear the names of the manufacturers.

Loyal Leeds.

The King and Queen, together with the Princess Victoria, visited Leeds on Tuesday, July 7, to open the new University Extension. It is 259 years since Leeds received a visit from a king, and half a century since it was visited by a reigning sovereign, so that long-pent-up loyalty was poured out in welcome to the Royal party. The Lord Mayor (Mr. W. L. Hepton) was knighted by the King at the Town Hall, where luncheon was served. Afterwards the King's party went to the University, where the new buildings were opened. The Extension is devoted to arts and engineering chiefly.

Independence Day.

The American Society in London celebrated the Fourth of July by a banquet in the Hotel Cecil, over which Mr. Frederick C. Van Duzer presided. The Chairman was not the only representative of the drug-trade present. The Vice-Chairmen included Mr. R. J. Davis (Scott & Bowe), Mr. F. M. Fisk (Parke, Davis & Co.), and Mr. John Morgan Richards. Among others from across the Atlantic were Mr. C. I. Hood and Mr. G. H. Taylor (of Hood's Sarsaparilla), Mr. J. Helfman (Detroit), Mr. A. E. Holden (Fairchild Bros. & Foster), Mr. J. M. Richards, jun., Mr. Nelson Richards, and Mr. S. R. Van Duzer. The representation of medicine and dentistry was also good.

Manchester Degree Day.

Saturday, July 4, was Degree Day at Manchester University, and the ceremony was of special interest to pharmacists, as four of the candidates who were presented for degrees in science are connected with pharmacy. Mr. W. R. Pattinson, son of Mr. T. R. Pattinson, of the firm of Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., obtained the degree of



B.Sc. in the Honours School of Chemistry, and is the first candidate to present "Pharmaceutical Chemistry" as a special subject for a science degree. The regulation allowing students of pharmacy to do this came into force in 1904, so that students can now prepare for the Minor and Major examinations and for a degree in science at the same time. Mr. A. R. Smith, B.Sc., and Mr. E. G. Gaul, B.Sc., both "Major" men, were presented for the degree

of M.Sc., the latter for research work in the Public Health Laboratories of the University, and the former for a research on ethyl- α -cyano- γ -phenylacetato-acetate conducted under Dr. Thorpe. Mr. Smith is now preparing for the final examination of the Institute of Chemistry in the biological chemistry branch. His brother, Mr. H. L. Smith, B.Sc., A.I.C., at present lecturer in the Chemical Department of King's College, London, is also a Major man and a graduate of Manchester University, having obtained his degree in 1906. Two candidates were presented for honorary degrees, and one of these is also a pharmacist. Mr. William Burton, the inventor of the Lancastrian ware, described by Professor Alexander as "among chemists a potter, among potters a scientific chemist, and an artist everywhere," received the honorary degree of M.A. Mr. William Kirkby, as already noted (*C. & D.*, June 6, p. 851), received the honorary degree of M.Sc. Professor Lamb, Dean of the Faculty of Science, in presenting him to the Vice-Chancellor, said: "I bring before you one who as an active member of various learned societies, and as the holder from time to time of important official positions, is widely recognised as a leading authority on the subject of materia medica with which he deals. For a long period of years he rendered loyal and disinterested service as a member of our staff, and by his writings he has contributed to the reputation of our medical school. It is, therefore, fitting that he should be received and welcomed as a full member of our University. In the name of the Senate I present to you William Kirkby for the degree of Master of Science." Three pharmaceutical chemists who hold the degree of M.Sc. are shown in the photograph by Mr. J. Cleworth. From left to right they are Mr. James Grier, Mr. Kirkby, and Mr. A. R. Smith.

Shop Hours Legislation.

At a meeting of the Emergency Committee of the National Chamber of Trade, held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on July 6, the following suggestions on shop hours legislation were approved:

1. To recommend a compulsory half-day closing, with local exemptions and alternatives.
2. That no interference should be made with adult male labour.
3. That for women and young people the maximum number of working hours should not be more than sixty per week.
4. That the existing Act should be extended to hawkers and auctioneers, with exceptions in the case of *bona-fide* sales.
5. That the method of putting the Act into operation should be simplified, and the cost reduced.
6. That Sunday-closing should be dealt with, if not in the Act, in a Bill which should be passed jointly and during the same Session of Parliament.

The committee recommended that support should be given to the report of the Select Committee on the Daylight Saving Bill.

Birmingham Notes.

Two men who broke into a Boots' shop recently have been caught and punished—a year's imprisonment to one and six months' to another. They stole fifteen £d. stamps.

Students of botany are strongly advised to pay a visit to Cannon Hill Park Botany Garden and to the Edgbaston prototype, for both are now at their very best.

Most pharmacists have had unpleasant experiences in dealing with hot turpentine and beeswax. A girl of fourteen in this city, when mixing these last week, was severely burnt, and she died from the shock and lockjaw.

A West Bromwich firm who use phosphorus in their business have had a narrow escape from a serious fire. Some kept in a store on the first floor took fire spontaneously, the water having evaporated owing to defective corking and the very hot weather.

Professor P. F. Frankland injured his ankle while walking down the steps of a public building where Alderman F. C. Clayton, Ph.C., had a similar accident some time ago. The Professor will not be able to resume his work at the University for some time.

Pharmaceutical visitors from Birmingham to the Vale of Evesham should look out for fine specimens of *Conium maculatum*, where it grows in luxuriance. A specimen

7 ft. high and with a root about the diameter of a florin was culled there by a pharmacist the other day.

The Cottage Hospital was opened at Sutton Coldfield on Tuesday, July 7. The hospital adjoins the Nursing Institution. Miss Bousfield, one of the nurses for the hospital department, is the eldest daughter of Mr. W. Bousfield, who is well known in the drug-trade as a cod-liver-oil expert.

A tempting advertisement for an energetic young pharmacist appears in the local Press. A neighbouring technical school offers for lectures in physics two evenings a week a fee of 11s. per night. It would add grist to a young pharmacist's mill and, above all, to his reputation as a scientist. Such work is done by some pharmacists throughout the country. It is well known that at Wolverhampton Mr. Phillips conducts with great success the botany classes, which were before him in the hands of Mr. Leonard Read, Ph.C.

At the King's Heath Garden Fête on Friday and Saturday, pharmacy and science joined hands in furthering a good cause. Mr. Price, of Messrs. P. Harris & Co., showed objects through blocks of wood and brick walls, and also radiometers; and several others, including Mr. T. H. Foden, provided amusement for the people in various ways. Mr. Radford appropriated a showy corner of the official programme to advertise his P and Q tablets "to keep the eye steady—to make you feel that you are superior to nerves." One pharmacist failed signally at the bull's-eye airgun practice, but managed to hit coconuts successfully.

Homeopathic Congress.

The annual British Homeopathic Congress met at the London Homeopathic Hospital in Great Ormond Street, London, W.C., on July 3. Dr. John Murray Moore, of Leamington, in his presidential address, said that time and travel had strengthened his faith in homeopathy, the forward movement of which is being maintained. He contended that homeopathy is a part of the record of general medicine in which all medical men, whatever views they hold, possess a common inheritance. The subject of cancer occupied the sessions of the day. Contributions on the subject being made by Drs. E. A. Neatby, James Johnson, and W. T. Burwood,

Omnia Sanitas.

The delegates attending the Congress of the Institute of Cleansing Superintendents held in London last week, visited the works of the "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., at Limehouse, on July 2, and inspected the processes of manufacture of the many disinfectants and sanitary appliances as carried out there. Particular interest was shown in the "Sanitas Disinfectant Soluble Blocks," which are used in water-carts, and patent sulphur fumigating candles, drain-testers, and various "Sanitas" appliances which are used for fumigating sick-rooms after infection. Upwards of 200 delegates were present and expressed themselves as having thoroughly appreciated their visit and the hospitality of the Chairman and directors.

Sheffield Notes.

A note of local interest occurs in Mr. J. S. Fletcher's volume just issued, "A Book About Yorkshire," owing to the inclusion of "The Cutler's Song," by Abel Bywater, a student of Sheffield dialect, and originally a maker of awl blades, but afterwards a chemist. The first degree day held at the Sheffield University on July 2 created great interest. The degree of Doctor of Metallurgy was conferred by Sir Charles Eliot upon Mr. J. O. Arnold, the Professor of Metallurgy at the University, who in years past was closely connected with local pharmacy.

At the creditors' meeting held at Sheffield on July 1 to inquire into the affairs of Nicholas Bradley, of the Blue Bell Hotel, High Street, it was stated that the debtor had entered into a partnership in a concern known as "Bradley's Consumption Cure," the other partner being a Sheffield tailor.

Soap for Westminster.

The Contracts Committee of the Westminster City Council, according to a report issued on July 7, have considered the suggestion made to them that their contracts

should contain standard specifications for soaps instead of requiring a number of proprietary brands. The committee had consulted the London Chamber of Commerce, and had received a recommendation to adopt the amount of moisture and the percentage and melting-point of the fatty acids as indicating the value and composition of soap. The committee propose to consider the suggestion in connection with the next annual contract.

Contracts.

Grantham Town Council.—Mr. W. W. Simpson, chemist and druggist, Grantham, the supply of drugs for six months.

Mr. R. Crofts, chemist and druggist, The Parade, Canterbury, has been appointed chemist to the Canterbury Corporation for six months.

Golborne Urban Council.—The Killerm Co., Cleckheaton, and Messrs. P. Spence & Sons, Ltd., Manchester, the supply of disinfecting-powder.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.—An order for the supply of 1,500 yards of waterproof sheeting has been placed with the Indianrubber, Guttapercha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.

Cricket.

Wellcome C.C. v. City of London Asylum.—This match, played at Dartford on July 4, resulted in the defeat of the home team. Scores : Wellcome, 124; Asylum, 200.

Cricket Extraordinary.—Playing recently for the warehouse team against a factory team of Messrs. R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., Mr. J. Thompson, who had never before attempted to bowl, took seven wickets for one run, and bowled eight balls only.

Potter & Clarke C.C. v. Davy Hill C.C.—This match, played at The Elms on July 4, proved of an exciting nature. Davy Hill, batting first, scored 54 runs (Dollar 22). In the fifty minutes left to get the necessary runs to win, Potter & Clarke started by losing five wickets for 19 runs. E. H. Denton (20, not out) and W. Hayden (16) then playing excellent cricket, managed to knock off the remainder, with only three minutes to spare. A. D. Denton took six wickets for 23 runs for the winning team.

The chemist cricketers of the Midlands and North met in tourney Nottingham Chemists' C.C. in a cricket *fête* on July 2. The visitors and friends totalled nearly sixty. The Sheffield team batted first, and compiled a score of 68 runs, Twelves (Captain) scoring 29. Refreshments were provided in the interval between the innings, which evidently agreed with the Leicester men, for on resumption they scored 29 runs without loss. The remainder did not bat so well, but the Leicester chemists secured the victory by getting 73 runs for nine wickets before the close of time. Messrs. Chawner and Huzzard were the principal scorers, with 29 and 20 respectively. Huzzard also took four wickets for 12 runs, and Miles six for 22. Knowles and Wynn divided the bowling honours for Sheffield. The two teams were afterwards entertained to high tea by the Notts Chemists' C.C. at Calvert's Café. Mr. Ashby (President) welcomed both visiting teams, and was glad to see them meeting in friendly contest, and urged them to always play the game. Mr. Brett and Mr. J. G. Jackson (Presidents of the Leicester and Sheffield teams) replied suitably, acknowledging the hospitality of the Nottingham chemists in leaving an open date for the meeting of the two teams, and expressing their thanks for the excellent arrangements. A capital entertainment concluded the day's enjoyment.

Rheumatism Specialist in Trouble.

Napoleon Hirschfield, alias Charles Montagu, a ruddy-complexioned man with a flowing white beard and well known for his exposition of the Scriptures on the Brighton beach, was remanded at the Brighton Police Court on July 6 on a charge of obtaining 46s. by false pretences. According to the evidence the prisoner advertised in someone else's name a cure for rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis, which was stated to consist of turpentine and cayenne coloured bright red. It was stated that thousands of bottles of liniment were sent out, in reply to letters. The Chief Constable said that the patients sometimes complained of increased pain and blistered skin, and in these cases the cayenne was omitted. Other specialities of the accused's consisted of effervescing salt and

an acid-expeller, which was lime-juice. After a course of treatment the money was collected by a branch of the business carried on as a debt-collecting agency. He employed several clerks, and the books showed an income of £1,400. a year.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A New Price-list.

Mr. W. J. Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, 182 Quay, Waterford, has issued an ambitious price-list for 1908-1909. In addition to a list of proprietary medicines and put-up articles a page each is devoted to the compounding and optical departments, and there is a useful local directory of medical practitioners and nurses.

Poisoning Charges.

Elizabeth Farrelly, who was charged at the Cavan Assizes with administering tartar emetic to her husband (*C. & D.*, June 27, p. 956), was acquitted on July 6.

The case at Letterkenny, co. Donegal, against Mrs. Buchanan (*C. & D.*, June 20, p. 922), who is charged with attempting to poison her husband with strichnine, was continued on July 8, the woman being returned for trial. Mr. Barklie, Belfast, found 1½ grain of strichnine in the vomit from the injured man.

The case of Mrs. Doherty, of Ballymoney, Co. Antrim (*C. & D.*, July 4, p. 5), was on July 4 further adjourned pending a chemical examination by Mr. Robert Barklie of the internal organs of the body of the dead man. At the adjourned inquest on July 6 on the second victim of the poisoning, the jury found that death was due to strichnine. The report of Mr. Barklie as to his analysis of the stomach and intestines of the dead child revealed the presence of strichnine.

Where Sheep-dip is Wanted.

Mr. James E. Bowen, Buenos Ayres, Argentine, has informed the Council of the Industrial Development Association that South America is the finest corner of the world for Irish manufacturers to turn their attention to, and that amongst other things there is a good opening for the sale of sheep-dip.

The Poison Label.

At Monaghan Summer Assizes on July 4 a man named Monaghan pleaded guilty to having attempted to commit suicide by drinking poison. The foreman of the grand jury, in returning a true bill against the accused, said the jury noticed that although the contents of the bottle from which accused drank were poisonous, there was no mark on the bottle to indicate that it contained poison. It was "labelled poison in accordance with an Order in Council dated July 31, 1900," but this was qualified by the words "it is absolutely safe." The grand jury did not consider that a safe way to label a bottle which contained poison. The chemist told the jury that the bottle contained sufficient to kill a man.

Mr. John Beatty, pharmaceutical chemist, Clones, was then called forward, and in reply to the Judge said he sold the bottle produced, and its contents were a wash for external use only on cattle. It is absolutely safe in use as a wash, but it is unsafe to use internally. If it were taken and retained in the stomach, three ounces would kill a man. The bottle contained eight ounces.

The Judge : It is most misleading and dangerous, and I strongly advise you not to use it again.

Witness : I will do away with these labels. I did not notice it before.

The Judge : Why not put upon the label that it is for external use only?

Witness : The directions on the label state that it is for a cattle-wash.

The prisoner was discharged.

A GOOD MANY RUDGE-WHITWORTHS will be ridden in the cycling events at the Olympic Games at the Stadium of the Franco-British Exhibition on July 15 to 18. At the last Games at Athens in 1904 every cycling event was won on a Rudge-Whitworth bicycle.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmacy Mishaps.

A slight outbreak of fire occurred last week in the basement floor of Mr. A. W. Henderson's pharmacy, Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen. The damage done was by smoke and water.

An explosion, supposed to be caused by a paraffin lamp, occurred on the premises of Mr. George Murray, chemist and druggist, 39 High Street, Dunbar, shattering the glass doors and doing extensive damage to the interior of the shop. The outbreak of fire which followed was speedily subdued.

The Soap War.

The case of Lever Brothers, Ltd., against the "Daily Record," Glasgow, for 50,000*l.* for alleged libel again came before Lord Guthrie in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on July 3, when the defendant company alleged that the plaintiffs had included them in the English cases they had settled. His Lordship allowed the defendant company to amend their record on that point.

Edinburgh University Chemistry Chair.

The candidates for the professorship of chemistry rendered vacant by the retirement of Professor Crum Brown are Dr. Leonard Dobbin, Edinburgh; Professor John Gibson, Edinburgh; Professor F. S. Kipping, Nottingham; Dr. Hugh Marshall, Edinburgh; Dr. O. Silberrad, Buckhurst Hill; Professor Alexander Smith, Chicago; and Professor James Walker, Dundee. The curators will meet this week to consider the applications, which are surprisingly few.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

The fourth botanical excursion of the session took place on Friday, July 3, when a goodly company, under the leadership of Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., F.C.S., travelled by the 8.30 p.m. train to Colinton and had a splendid turn of practical field work along the banks of the Water of Leith through Colinton Dell. The party returned to town by Craiglockhart and the new tramway route.

Excitement in Helmsdale.

Lively incidents occurred at Helmsdale on July 1 in connection with the appointment of a new postmaster. Owing to the death of Mr. James Paterson a new appointment had to be made, and his son (Mr. William Paterson, interim postmaster) and son-in-law (Mr. John Fraser, chemist and druggist) were applicants for the post. A largely signed petition in favour of Mr. Paterson was forwarded to the Postmaster-General, but information was received last week that Mr. Fraser had received the appointment. On Wednesday, July 1, the transference of the telegraph-wires to his premises was begun. A ladder was not obtainable for some time, and when the wires were at length connected sympathisers with Mr. Paterson cut them down again. Eventually one wire out of five was connected, it being attached to the chimney of a house belonging to an hotel-keeper, who gave permission for one day only.

Glasgow and the West.

So far, quite a number of the bowling fraternity in pharmacy have secured high places in the various matches.

According to the annual census of Sunday-trading shops by the chief constable of Glasgow, the number of "drug-shops" open on Sunday decreased in 1907.

Mr. J. M. Drynan, chemist and druggist, Carlisle, was last week, on the occasion of his marriage, presented with a handsome oak timepiece and a pair of bronze ornaments. A gold bangle and umbrella were at the same time presented to his bride.

Dundee.

The Dundee Parish Council is concerned about the increase in the physic bill in one of the local poorhouses, there being no increase in the number of paupers. A full record of the medicines supplied is to be kept in future.

Mr. John Anderson, chemist, who is President of the Fairfield Bowling Club this year, invited a few of his chemist friends to a game on Wednesday, July 1. Two rinks were played. Mrs. and Miss Anderson entertained the players to tea. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

A correspondent of a local paper writes about a recent chat with Sequah, his article beginning thus :

A tall man, arms behind back, and carrying well a leonine head upon square shoulders, sauntered along Dundee High Street. He was frock-coated, and directed keen glances about and around him from underneath a black broad-brimmed sombrero. The man was Sequah! He briefly told me his life-story. . . . Sequah is no Red-skin. He is a Scot born and bred, and simply adopted the aforementioned cognomen for professional purposes. A native of the Perthshire village of Bankfoot, he early took a deep interest in nature and Nature's remedies for ills in the way of herbs, and as an adventurous youth crossed the wide Atlantic. America he found fairly remunerative soil, and while pursuing his study of herbs he happened across an old Red Indian, who let him into a tribal medicinal secret.

Twenty years ago "Sequah" had a good time in Dundee, and left it to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." That was Mr. W. H. Hartley, who was a Canadian then and the "original Sequah," several others being on the road. Which of them the Dundee writer interviewed it is difficult to tell. This one told of his doings in Cork, where he took 115*l.* one night. The "Dr. Sequah" who did great things in Ireland in 1891 was Alfred Wilson Hartley Snow, and he was on September 5, 1891, married to Marie Marguerite, fourth daughter of Professor Nono, Ennis.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Mr. Roderick Evans, chemist and druggist, Lampeter, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for Cardiganshire.

Mr. Leopold Joseph, chemist and druggist, 84 Albany Road, Cardiff, has been presented with a handsome silver salver and an illuminated address in recognition of his services for the past twenty years as Hon. Secretary to the Hebrew Congregation at Edward Place.

Mr. Jabez A. Jones, chemist and druggist, has utilised the fact that the death-rate in Cardiff has during the past quarter of a century been reduced from twenty-nine to fourteen in the thousand to induce the City Council to accept a gift of land from Lord Tredegar, and to spend 2,830*l.* on laying it out suitably.

Mr. Templar E. Malins, chemist, of the Dental Rooms, Queen Street, Cardiff, had the misfortune a few years ago to pass through the Bankruptcy Court, and feeling his position keenly, he resolved to eventually pay his creditors in full. In 1904 he placed 400*l.* in the hands of the Official Receiver to pay a dividend of 10*s.* in the pound. He was then granted his discharge, but consented to judgment being entered against him for the balance of 716*l.*, and this has now been discharged. Mr. Malins also paid the total Board of Trade fees.

Co-operative Premises.

The Cardiff City Council have sold the old Town Hall and adjacent properties in St. Mary Street and Westgate Street, covering an area of 4,400 square yards, to the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Manchester, for 60,000*l.* It is the intention of the Co-operative Society to erect upon the site premises which will answer all their requirements as a distributing centre for the whole of the South Wales district.

Mr. J. L. Moxon, chemist and druggist, 252 Park Road, Liverpool, circulates every month a few thousand copies of Moxon's "Household Journal." This is a sixteen-page journal containing a tale, poetry, and household items. In the centre are advertisements, which are varied according to the season. The "Journal" brings customers.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

The Commonwealth.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—On May 27 Dr. Liddell (N.S.W.), in the House of Representatives, drew attention to "an organised crusade" in connection with proprietary medicines for the purpose of interfering with the legislation of the Commonwealth. In some country newspapers, he said, articles were appearing in support of certain views, and they seemed to be inspired by the proprietors of medicines. Mr. Deakin stated that he was not aware that such a campaign was going on. Representatives from Great Britain of the proprietary medicine companies waited upon Ministers some months ago, but he knew of no other representations than those submitted by these gentlemen, or that views were being expressed in a concerted manner in the Press. "It's going on all over Australia," Mr. Thomas (N.S.W.) interjected. The Prime Minister added that he was thankful to Dr. Liddell for having directed his attention to the matter. Mr. Thomas asked whether, before the session closed, the Ministry would see that the Bill necessary to cause persons importing patent medicines to have the formula printed on each bottle was introduced. Mr. Deakin said the measure was one he was anxious to deal with if opportunity offered, but he could not give any undertaking with regard to it unless he found the House was in the mood to stop longer to dispose of it and two or three other measures. The Bill to protect Mr. Beale's report was read a second time, passed through committee, and reported on May 28.

THE LONDON DELEGATES.—Messrs. Glover and Kenningham, the delegates of the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, were in Melbourne on June 1, having returned from their trip to New Zealand. They had interviews with Dr. Mason, Chief Officer of Health, Wellington, and gathered from him that there is not the slightest intention on his part or on the part of his Department to make any demand for the publication of formulas or to interfere with legitimate proprietary medicines. Dr. Mason took Messrs. Glover and Kenningham to the Hon. Mr. Fowlds, Minister of Health, and explained the objects of their visit very fully, stating that honest medicines should not be interfered with, and that no demand should be made for the disclosure of formulæ. Messrs. Glover and Kenningham were called upon to support the statements that he made. The Minister of Health concurred. Afterwards the delegates called upon the Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, Premier, with whom they had a satisfactory interview. They left New Zealand entirely satisfied that honest and reputable medicines need stand no dread of interference from the Government.

EARLY CLOSING REPORT.—The British Home Office issued on July 8 the report of Mr. Ernest Aves, who was sent out by the Government last year to Australia to inquire *inter alia* into the regulations there with regard to the hours of employment in shops. Mr. Aves, in the course of his report, says that obstacles and difficulties in this matter are regarded by the communities at large both in Australia and New Zealand as minor, even as incipient, difficulties to be met by amending legislation, and, if not, by the adaptation of those concerned to whatever new situation legislation may create. Assuming the convenience of the public is reasonably observed, important general advantages may be secured through early closing for the community at large—*i.e.* greater foresight, more method in expenditure, and, at least as regards those engaged in the task of distribution, greater consideration. At the same time the experience of Australasia showed that it would be idle for any considerable community to expect to be able to adopt Acts regulating the closing of shops, and to some extent controlling the habits of the general public without entering, at any rate temporarily, upon a period when there would be sources of reasonable irritation; when many would protest, and some

would suffer. But the experience of Australasia also shows that the loss is outweighed by the gain in enjoyment, health, opportunities, efficiency, method, and in social considerateness.

New South Wales.

NORTHERN SYDNEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.—This Association was founded on May 1 with the following objects: (a) Social, business, professional; (b) meetings; (c) conferences with allied bodies; (d) to act as arbitrators; (e) formulation of rules of professional conduct, schedules of business, conditions, and of fees and charges; (f) to defend members at law; (g) to act as agents or collectors; (h) to rent or acquire premises; (j) to engage in manufacture or trade; (k) general. The President is Mr. A. E. Wadsworth.

Victoria.

LIQUID-AIR FACTORY.—Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne, are now manufacturing liquid air on a commercial scale, and Mr. Russell Grimwade recently gave a demonstration at the firm's laboratories of the properties of the liquid.

P.A.T.A.—At a meeting of the drug trade in Melbourne on April 29 reports were received from district canvassers which showed a strong preponderance of opinion in favour of continuing the work of the Proprietary Article Trade Association of Victoria. It was, however, resolved that for the present the Association should be allowed to remain dormant, but preserve its corporate existence with a view to activity in the near future.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

HOSPITAL INQUIRY.—In consequence of charges of mismanagement made by former patients, coupled with the report of an official visitor, Dr. Jane Waterson, a Commission has been appointed by the Cape Government to inquire into the working of the old Somerset Hospital, Cape Town. Dr. C. F. K. Murray, of the Colonial Medical Council and Pharmacy Board, will be on the Commission.

PRACTISING AS A PHYSICIAN.—At Cape Town on June 11, a chemist's assistant was charged at the instance of a coloured woman with practising as a doctor. Complainant said she took her child to the chemist's shop where accused was employed and asked for a doctor. She said after waiting for two hours the defendant examined her child with a stethoscope, and gave her a bottle of oil and some powders. The child died, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. The defendant said he remembered her bringing the child on April 4, but denied examining the child, and said he telephoned for Dr. Forsyth. He sold her a tin of Nestlé's food, and gave her 6d. to get some food, as the doctor had not turned up by noon. At four o'clock the child was suffering pain, so he gave some gripe-water and bismuth. She subsequently went away, and, from what he could gather, saw a doctor. On April 24 she came again, and asked for some of the mixture, which he supplied, but did not make any charge. The Magistrate did not require any further evidence, but gave the defendant benefit of the doubt and acquitted him.

Orange River Colony.

O.R.C. PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting held at Bloemfontein on June 9, Mr. S. S. Hewitt (President) stated that he had interviewed the Civil Commissioner, who gave it as his opinion that the law is quite clear that medicines can only be sold under a chemist's,

doctor's, or general dealer's licence. It was resolved to call the attention of the Government to this matter, with a view to the prohibition of medicine-hawking, which prejudicially affects the country chemist.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACY BOARD.—A meeting was held on June 12, when Dr. Ward presided. Dr. G. Pratt-Yule, medical officer of health; Dr. P. Targett-Adams, Government analyst; Dr. W. Johnson; Dr. de Kock; Dr. Bidwell; Mr. Redpath, dental member; and Messrs. F. Carter, S. S. Hewitt, and W. B. Jeffreys, pharmaceutical members, were also present. A communication was read from a country doctor with regard to a company composed of unregistered persons who were preparing and selling medicines. A communication on the same subject had been previously considered, and the Council had decided that no offence was committed under the Pharmacy Law. Mr. Hewitt said that the preparation of medicines might be an act requiring an apothecary's licence. It was decided to notify the Government of this alleged contravention of the law. Mr. Hewitt gave notice to move at the next meeting:

That the attention of the Government be drawn to the fact of letters having appeared in the press stating that the provisions of the Medical and Pharmacy Act as regards the sale of poisons were not being observed, and that the Government be asked to inquire into the matter.

Transvaal.

STARCH FACTORY.—A factory for the manufacture of starch from sweet potatoes was opened on June 10 at Una-geni, near Durban. It is stated that the factory will have an output of two tons of starch per diem.

HARD TIMES.—A man who gave his name as John Smith and William Rumble, stated to be a chemist, attempted to commit suicide by severing the arteries of his wrists and calves on the old Elsburg Road on June 8. He obtained a day's employment at a local chemist's, after being out of work for three months. He said this was his second attempt at self-destruction, and promised to make a third.

BURGLARY.—On the night of June 7 the premises of Messrs. Lewis Bros., chemists and druggists, Elloff Street, Johannesburg, were entered by burglars and 207. in gold and 257. in notes stolen from the safe. The thief discovered the keys of the safe in the office desk, and promptly made use of them. Returning to the shop about 8 p.m. on the same evening Mr. Lewis found no signs of disorder in the shop, the presence of interlopers only being indicated by the open and rifled safe.

THE MODDERFONTEIN DYNAMITE FACTORY. situated between Johannesburg and Pretoria, is at present manufacturing about 220,000 cases of explosives per annum, but it is capable of manufacturing 400,000 without any addition to its present plant. It was visited at the beginning of last month by a party of mining engineers, who were shown the process of making nitro-glycerin from the arrival of the acids at the mixing-house to the flowing away of the nitro-glycerin into the department where native employés were kneading this dangerous material with collodion cotton and meal. After leaving the danger area the party visited the packing-house, then the grinding-mills, where nitrate of soda and mealie meal are ground up finely for the purposes of the factory, and so on to the laboratory, where the chemists in attendance described some interesting investigations which are being made on foul mine-gases. Later, an interesting exhibition of shot-firing by the electrical method was given by the chief chemist (Mr. Weiskopf). The final tour of inspection was made through the acid-house, where sulphuric acid is made from Sicilian sulphur. The "contact" chamber, where sulphurous fumes are passed with air over platinised asbestos, attracted considerable attention, and the preparation of the sulphuric acid from the solid sulphur trioxide and admixture with nitric acid (both dangerous processes), and the pumping of the mixture to the explosive area were observed with keen interest. The manufacture of nitric acid and some 60,000^t worth of platinum evaporating-pans for nitric acid proved equally interesting.

THE DEMAND FOR INDIAN DRUGS is increasing in the interior of Persia, the imports from India showing a rise of 3,387^t. in value. The inhabitants appear to be abandoning the use of wild herbs.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE SPANISH EDITION OF THE U.S. PHARMACOPEIA will be ready for distribution within four or five months.

COLLEGE TRAINING.—The Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association is to seek legislation making graduation from a recognised college of pharmacy a prerequisite to practice. New York, Pennsylvania, and Hawaii already have such laws.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?—The Federal Food and Drugs Act has compelled a number of amusing changes of names of certain proprietary articles. Thus Blackburn's "Castor Oil Pills," innocent of any castor oil in the very nature of things, and for this reason violating the misbranding clause of the Act, has had to be changed in name to Blackburn's "Casca Royal Pills."

THOMAS V. WOOTEN has announced his intention of retiring from the secretaryship of the N.A.R.D. on October 1. Mr. Wooten was the leading spirit in the formation of the N.A.R.D. ten years ago, and he has ever since remained the active manager of the organisation. He has accepted the position of business manager of the School of Pharmacy of North-Western University, in Chicago.

COCAINE BY POST.—The Federal Congress at Washington has passed the Bill (*C. & D.*, June 20, p. 927) forbidding the transportation of cocaine and cocaine derivatives by mail. Owing to the system of separate State jurisdictions, one State is powerless when a narcotic is shipped across the border from an adjoining State. The Federal Act will now control inter-State commerce of this character and close up the breach.

THE N.A.R.D. has decided to go into politics. The organisation believes that the only practical way in which the druggists of the country can look after their legislative interests is to have representatives in the various law-making bodies. "N.A.R.D. Notes," the weekly organ of the Association, is accordingly preaching this doctrine systematically, and it seems likely that a good many druggists will be elected to the State Legislatures next autumn. In the meantime two or three druggists have been nominated for the House of Representatives at Washington.

THERE WAS QUITE A SENSATION in New York City a few weeks ago when Señor Eraso, a wealthy Venezuelan planter, died from atropine-poisoning. It was announced in the newspapers that a pharmacist had erred in dispensing a prescription and had used atropine instead of sparteine. After a good deal of injury had been done to this particular pharmacist's reputation, and more or less injury to pharmacy in general, by the circulation of these reports, it was discovered by the Coroner's jury that the preparation dispensed by the druggist contained no atropine whatsoever and that Señor Eraso had obtained the poison in some other way. The Coroner's jury entirely acquitted the pharmacist of all blame.

STILL GROWING.—One of the annual events of the American drug-trade is the picnic given every year by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. to their employés. This year no fewer than 5,200 people enjoyed the trip. Two large steamers took them up the river to a pleasure park thirty or forty miles from Detroit, where the day was spent in watching a number of unique and original events of various kinds. All transportation expenses, together with the day's time, were allowed by the house. A number of the branch managers were present, including Mr. Cyril C. Murray, manager of the Australian branch at Sydney, and Dr. Selby S. Coleman, who has been appointed to the management of the Indian branch at Bombay.

SICILIAN SUMACH.—It would appear (says H.M. Consul at Palermo) that there is no demand for pure sumach. The price offered for Sicilian sumach is usually such that the exporter is obliged to lower the grade to the price, showing that blended sumach is preferable to pure sumach. During 1907 a big failure in the sumach trade at Palermo acted prejudicially to the welfare of the trade. Contracts made with foreign consumers found many of the local merchants uncovered, with the producers firm for high prices.

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

MR. GWILYM EVANS'S WILL.

In the Chancery Division on July 9, Mr. Justice Joyce heard counsel in an adjourned summons in *re Gwilym Evans (deceased)*, Williams v. Jones, which had reference to the will of the late Mr. Gwilym Evans, J.P., D.L., of Llanelli, formerly a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, who died possessed of a considerable estate. Plaintiffs were the executors and trustees of his will, and the summons was taken out to determine certain questions of construction arising out of the will. Mr. John Henderson appeared for the plaintiffs, and said the question was whether the shares of the residuary estate of the testator bequeathed by his will to two of his nieces, children of the testator's brother, lapsed by the death of the two nieces in the lifetime of the testator, and whether such shares went to the other residuary legatees in common, or whether the shares so bequeathed survived to the benefit of the five surviving children of the nieces. Put shortly, the case was whether there was survivorship for the benefit of these children, or whether all went to the residuary class. There were more than thirty residuary legatees. His Lordship, after carefully perusing the will, said it appeared to him that he must have the next-of-kin present. After hearing counsel upon the point, his Lordship directed the summons to stand over, with liberty to amend, in order that the next-of-kin might be represented before him.

IRON-OX TABLETS.

In the Chancery Division on July 8, Mr. Justice Joyce had before him the adjourned summons of the Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Ltd. v. the Standard Tablet Co. Mr. Colefax appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jago for the defendants.

Mr. Jago said this was an appeal by the defendants from a decision of the Master in an inquiry for damages, who held that the defendants' application for discovery of plaintiffs' documents was not material at the present stage. Plaintiffs in this case had been making a medicine since 1902, which they called Iron-Ox Tablets. Defendants, among other persons, commenced to make a medicine in 1905, which they called Compound Iron Oxide Tablets. Proceedings were taken against another manufacturer by the plaintiffs, and they obtained judgment on May 10, 1907. Immediately following that, proceedings were taken against the defendants, and they consented to an order for an injunction and an inquiry as to damages. In the course of that inquiry it was argued that the defendants had sold 1,036 dozen boxes of these tablets. Plaintiffs claimed the profit that would have been made on this amount had they sold them instead of defendants. They also said that they would have sold them if the defendants had not, having spent some 80,000/- in advertising their tablets. The defendants did not admit that. The next question was how they estimated the amount of their profits, and plaintiffs said the advertising and establishment charges would not have been further increased by selling the defendants' tablets as well as their own, and therefore they were entitled to regard as profit the difference between the cost of manufacture and the selling price. They put no charge for advertisements or establishment charges, and defendants said they must estimate an amount of profit after allowing for these charges. With a view to ascertaining this they asked for a discovery and inspection of books.

His Lordship : I cannot give you an order for inspection now. What is the exact order you want?

Mr. Jago : We want an affidavit of documents relating to matters in question at the inquiry. The Master decided against us on the ground that it was not material.

His Lordship : I am not going to let you rove all over the plaintiffs' books, unless I cannot help it.

Mr. Jago said the plaintiffs had given an affidavit stating the amount of the profit.

His Lordship : Then cross-examine them on that affidavit.

Mr. Jago said plaintiffs wanted gross profits, and defendants said it should be net profits.

Ultimately his Lordship said he thought the Master was

quite right in refusing this order. The defendants could cross-examine plaintiffs. He dismissed the summons, with costs.

EPSOM SALTS CASE.

In the King's Bench Division on Wednesday, July 8, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, the hearing was commenced of an action by Mr. Joseph Saunders Hewitt, chemist and druggist, 175 Eastgate, Rochester, against Hopkin & Williams, Ltd., wholesale chemists, Hatton Garden, London, to recover damages for injuries sustained in his business by the alleged negligence of the defendants or their servants in supplying two bags of Epsom salts, one of which he alleged contained a quantity of sulphate of zinc. Plaintiff's case was that on February 25, 1907, he bought from the defendants two bags of Epsom salts, Howards' make, for use, as the defendants knew, in his business; but the defendants negligently supplied him with one bag containing a quantity of zinc sulphate, a deleterious compound not reasonably fit for the purpose for which the Epsom salts are sold, and not according to the implied condition as to quality and fitness as required by the Sale of Goods Act. The plaintiff, relying upon his order for Epsom salts having been properly executed by the defendants, dispensed the zinc sulphate to his customers instead of Epsom salts, the consequence being that customers were made ill and he had claims for medical assistance and nursing, and for compensation amounting to 41l. The fact that he had dispensed the deleterious substance to his customers having got noised about, his business had fallen off. Defendants denied that they negligently or at all supplied the plaintiff with any Epsom salts containing any zinc sulphate, and alleged that the contamination of the Epsom salts with zinc sulphate took place, if at all, after it was in the possession of the plaintiff. Mr. Hohler, K.C., and Mr. Moreton Smith appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Lush, K.C., and Mr. Colefax.

Mr. J. S. Hewitt said Mr. Edmund White, the manager of the defendants, visited him, and for a couple of years before plaintiff bought the salts he had been dealing with the defendants. From 1906 to the end of March 1907 he had a contract with the Infectious Hospital at Rochester to supply it with sulphate of zinc. During February 1907 witness exhausted his stock of sulphate of zinc, and he then gave an order to the defendants for 7 lb. of sulphate of zinc and two 14-lb. bags of Epsom salts. The sulphate of zinc arrived in a brown-paper parcel, and the two 14-lb. bags of Epsom salts arrived at the same time. A stranger came into the shop and asked for 3 lb. or 4 lb. of sulphate of zinc, and a day or two after the sulphate of zinc had arrived by carrier he made up 3 lb. for the stranger and a 2-lb. parcel for the hospital. The other 2 lb. he put in a glass bottle in the shop. The two bags of Epsom salts when they arrived were placed in a cupboard below the staircase. He kept a drawer in the shop for Epsom salts. It held about 4 lb., and two or three weeks after the two bags ordered from the defendants reached him, he began to sell the salts. He took one bag from the cupboard and filled the drawer in the shop by tipping the bag. No complaints were received until the contents of the first bag had been sold and he had begun on the second bag in May.

His Lordship : They seem rather fond of Epsom salts down there.

Mr. Moreton Smith : It is rather a livery place. (Laughter.)

Witness : Country people are usually rather fond of it. (Renewed laughter.) Further examined, witness said that before complaints came in he had used three-fourths of the second bag of Epsom salts. He wrote to Mr. White about the complaints in July. Afterwards witness examined the salts in his drawer. He scooped out a little from the centre, tasted it, and considered it was very good salts. Then he tasted part of the salts on the upper layer in the drawer and found it had a burning taste like sulphate of zinc. Thereafter he made up what was in the drawer and sent the salts back to the defendants. He kept three packets, which had been returned to him by customers who complained of the salts. Of the 14 lb. of salts supplied by the defendants, about 10 lb. had given every satisfaction. The complaints began to arrive when he got near the end

of the second bag. In the letters he wrote to the defendants he suggested that by some means zinc sulphate had been placed at the bottom of one of the bags before the salts were despatched. He also pointed out that the complaints which he had received had caused him the greatest annoyance. Mr. White wrote back to witness pointing out that the bags were packed at Stratford, that he had communicated with the works and had been informed that it was quite impossible for any mixture of zinc sulphate with Epsom salts, as the Epsom salts department was quite separate from everything else. On June 13 he supplied 3 oz. of zinc sulphate to the Mathematical School at Rochester.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lush, K.C., witness said he had no assistant. He did all the practical dispensing and retail work himself. He rarely ever went out, but when he could not be in the shop his sister sold simple things. Witness admitted that the defendants' manager (Mr. White) had pointed out to him that the Epsom salts was manufactured by Howards in a different part of the building to that in which the sulphate of zinc was manufactured. Mr. White also told him that the bags were not interfered with by the defendants. He remembered Mr. White saying that the sulphate-of-zinc bottle would not hold 2 lb. There was an ounce or two of the 2 lb. which Mr. White did not get into the bottle. Witness, however, could put 2 lb. into the bottle, which only required a little tapping to make the crystals settle.

Re-examined, witness said Mr. White had made him an offer of 25*l.*, which he refused, because it would practically cover only half the claims made against him.

Miss Eliza Hewitt, the plaintiff's sister, said she saw her brother put the 2 lb. of zinc sulphate into a bottle when it arrived from the defendants. She never had anything to do with the filling or emptying of the drawers or bottles, but merely sold sometimes simple things which were made up, including packets of Epsom salts made up by her brother.

Dr. Bernard Dyer, consulting chemist and analyst, said that on April 10 he received from the plaintiff's solicitor three stoppered bottles. One of the bottles, labelled "Epsom salts," contained about an ounce of pure Epsom salts. Another was labelled "Returned by a customer." The contents weighed about half an ounce, and this contained over 99 per cent. of sulphate of zinc. The third bottle was labelled "Returned by Dr. Staples." The contents were just under an ounce, and they represented 21 per cent. of Epsom salts and 79 per cent. of zinc sulphate. Witness found that the plaintiff's bottle would hold 2 lb. of zinc sulphate, but not easily. He believed 15 grains of sulphate of zinc would produce an emetic action.

This closed the plaintiff's cases.

Mr. Lush, K.C., said the case was of great importance to the wholesale chemists. To supply as medicine that which was dangerous to the health of the person who took it was necessarily a great imputation and reflection upon the chemist who did it. He asked the jury to disregard the offer of 25*l.* which had been made by Mr. White to the plaintiff. To put an end to a litigation by the payment of a small sum was the act of a prudent and reasonable person, and was not an admission that the plaintiff had any cause of complaint of what defendants had done. At the time in question defendants had sold thousands of pounds of Epsom salts, and they had not received a single complaint except that from the plaintiff. Defendants did not even open the packets of Epsom salts they received from the factory, and, having regard to the arrangements at the factory, it was inconceivable that zinc sulphate could have got mixed with the Epsom salts, as the Epsom salts were manufactured and packed a long way off from the factory in which the sulphate of zinc was manufactured.

Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., Ph.C., manager for the defendants, examined, said the defendants got the whole of their Epsom salts from Howards at Stratford. They stored it and sent it out to customers when asked for. The Epsom-salt bags were sent out by defendants exactly as received, but the zinc sulphate came from Howards in casks and was afterwards packed in bags by defendants according to the orders received. At the first interview with Mr. Hewitt witness endeavoured to ascertain exactly what had been done by the plaintiff with the Epsom salts

and sulphate of zinc supplied to him. He had a second interview on October 16. The salts returned by the plaintiff weighed 27 oz., and in addition the plaintiff returned twelve 1-oz. packets. Witness first analysed the 27 oz. which represented the contents of the drawer, and he found 73.7 per cent. of zinc sulphate and 26.3 of magnesium sulphate. Then he examined the contents of the twelve packets separately. One or two of the packets were nearly pure magnesium sulphate, some of them were nearly pure zinc sulphate, and some of them a mixture of the two. Analysing the contents of the whole twelve packets together, the result was 73.3 per cent. zinc sulphate and 26.7 per cent. Epsom salts.

Cross-examined, witness said he had been a pupil with the plaintiff, who was a very estimable gentleman and a careful chemist. It was twenty-five years ago that he was a pupil with the plaintiff. He had never before heard of a case where foreign materials got into Epsom salts. The total quantity sent back by the plaintiff was 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of zinc sulphate and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of Epsom salts.

Mr. David Lloyd Howard, director of Howards & Sons, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, and a director of the defendant company, was next examined. He said Howards supplied the defendants with all Epsom salts. During 1906 Howards sold more than 400 tons of Epsom salts to various customers. They also supplied the defendants with zinc sulphate. The zinc sulphate and the Epsom salts were manufactured in totally separate buildings. They were also packed in different rooms. The rooms, however, communicated with each other. In the Epsom salts room they packed borax and Rochelle salts. The Epsom salts was transported in casks holding 3 to 4 cwt.; from the factory to the packing-room the casks had a loose covering. The zinc sulphate was also taken to the packing-room set apart for it in casks with a loose covering. In December 1906 Howards sent out just over 53 tons of Epsom salts to between eighty and ninety customers, and in January 1907 they sent out 37 tons to about the same number of customers. On January 3 Howards sent either eight or sixteen 14-lb. bags of Epsom salts to the defendants, and they sent Epsom salts to another customer on the same day. Never before in his experience had he received a complaint of sulphate of zinc being mixed with Epsom salts.

Re-examined, witness admitted that sometimes the same men packed the Epsom salts as packed the sulphate of zinc. The Epsom salts in casks might sometimes pass through the room in which the sulphate of zinc was packed. He had occasionally received complaints of dust getting into Epsom salts, but never a complaint of persons being injured by what was sent out.

Abraham Quelch, a packer in the employ of Howards & Sons, said he had never seen Epsom salts and zinc sulphate packed in the same room.

Walter Saville, warehouseman, corroborated.

This closed the evidence. Mr. Colefax afterwards addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants, and Mr. Hohler, K.C., for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in directing the jury, said the case was a very important one, and he was very glad a jury had to solve it and not himself. Plaintiff had to satisfy them upon the evidence that the Epsom salts delivered to him was in the bad condition alleged. The story told was so extraordinary in its incidents that he doubted very much whether anybody but a jury could properly answer the question which arose.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendants. His Lordship had by this time left the court.

On Thursday the Lord Chief Justice entered judgment for the defendants, with costs.

County Court Cases.

WORMALINE.

In the Edinburgh Sheriff Small-debt Court, on Thursday, July 2, Sheriff Gardner Millar heard evidence in and disposed of the action by the Wormaline Co., Glasgow, against Alex. Baird, fish merchant and dog fancier, West Calder, for payment of 4*l.* 4s. for goods supplied. The defender resisted payment on the ground that a larger quantity of Wormaline powder and capsules had been supplied than he had ordered, and that he was to be allowed to return what

he could not sell. Mr. Clark, the pursuer, and Thomas London, his traveller, gave evidence in support of the claim, and for the defender R. Brown, John Swan, Mrs. Baird, and Alex. Baird gave evidence, the gist of the whole being given by the Sheriff in his judgment for the defender. He said the evidence for the defender was perfectly clear that the goods were upon sale or return, and that the defender's position was that of an agent. That was to some extent supported by the fact that he did not specify the quantity of goods he intended to purchase. He left it to the traveller to send a small quantity—not more than 1*l.* worth. That seemed to him more in harmony with the relation of an agent than a purchaser. That evidence seemed to some extent corroborated by the two men who on separate occasion on the same day were asked to take agencies. They both said the goods were to be upon sale or return. That was corroborated by what the defender did. He ultimately did return the goods with the exception of 10*s.* He wanted to get a small quantity to start upon, and he accordingly kept a small quantity. He therefore thought the defender was entitled to prevail, and he would give decree of absolvitor with expenses.

SYPHON ACCOUNTS.

THE case of *Gerant v. Griffin* re balance of a running account for empty siphons, sent back from the High Court of Justice to the County Court at Clerkenwell (*C. & D.*, 1908, I., 793), came before Judge Edge on Friday, July 3. Mr. Lever appeared for the plaintiff firm, and there was a lengthy argument, in the course of which the plaintiff firm suggested a friendly settlement of the matter. This could not, however, be secured, and his honour referred the matter to the Registrar.

HIRING A SODA-FOUNTAIN.

In the Shoreditch County Court on July 7, before Judge Bray, the British Automatic Aerators, Ltd., 22 Paul Street, Finsbury, E.C., sued William Hughes, 145 North Road, Preston, Lancs, for the arrears of hiring a soda-fountain. Plaintiffs' counsel explained that in 1907 the defendant agreed to have a fountain on hire at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* a month, with the option of purchase for 85*l.* The deposit of 5*l.* was paid, but afterwards nothing until a reduction was made in the hiring to 30*s.* a month, when three months' was paid; then the payments abruptly ceased. Mr. Chas. Herbert Tollett, manager to the plaintiff company, said a part of the charge sued for was carbonic acid gas. It was submitted by the defendant that the fountain would not work after he got it, so he wrote to the plaintiffs, who promised to have it overhauled, which was done. By arrangement the hiring was reduced, and he made three payments, but the fountain then gave out, and he declined to pay more until it was put in order. His wife wrote six times, but plaintiffs took no notice, and the fountain had not been worked since. He called an engineer from Preston to prove his assertion that the fountain was out of order. Plaintiffs' counsel said that as the defendant had signed the hiring agreement he was bound by it, and if the plaintiffs put the fountain in order, should it be found to be out of order, which was not admitted, then they had done all that was necessary. On the other hand, defendant's counsel said that a hiring-agreement, even if it did not expressly state it, carried with it an implied warranty that the article was in good condition and workable. After further argument his Honour said: The question is whether defendant was not able to determine the hiring-agreement as the fountain would not work. It seems to me that there is an implied guarantee in such an agreement as this, and that he would be entitled to determine it. Plaintiffs' Counsel: But he must give us a reasonable opportunity of putting it in order. Judge Bray: The essential part of the whole matter is that it must work, and the evidence is that it will not. Plaintiffs' Counsel: Then we should be given an opportunity of seeing to it. Judge Bray: If you drive me to it, it may be worse for you; all I will say at the moment is that I suggest the fountain be returned and each side pay their own costs.—This course was agreed to.

CHINA ROOT.—The exports from Hankow during 1907 amounted to 1,990,400 lb., valued at 26,199*l.* against 2,394,666 lb., valued at 25,125*l.*, in 1906.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

Re OSWALD F. DUNFORD, Oxford, Chemist.—The following are creditors additional to those mentioned in the *C. & D.*, July 4, p. 13: Apollinaris Co., Ltd. (2*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*); S. Smith & Co., Ltd., Bow, E. (9*s.* 9*d.*); C. S. Morton, Piccadilly, Manchester (3*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*); Veno Drug Co., Hulme, Manchester (4*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*); Ashton & Parsons, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (4*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*); Brand & Co., Ltd., South Lambeth Road, London (3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*); Warwick Bros., Ltd., City Road, E.C. (3*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*); Powell & Barstow, Ltd., Borough High Street, London (3*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*); Jones & Co., Bow, E. (6*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*); Rocke, Tompsett & Co., Redcross Street, London (4*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*); Odol Chemical Works, Southwark (5*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*); Lionel Bensinger & Co., Moorfields, E.C. (2*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*); Armour & Co., Holborn Viaduct, E.C. (5*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*); Henry Richard & Co., Ltd., Bristol (4*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*); Vinolia Co., Ltd. (8*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*); Parke, Davis & Co., Regent Street, London (3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*); J. M. Richards & Son, Ltd., Holborn Viaduct (9*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*); Cheshireborough Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Holborn Viaduct (5*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*); Spurway et Cie, Bartholomew Close, London (3*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*).

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

GEORGE SWINNERTON, High Street, Eccleshall, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, R. E. Clark, chartered accountant, Hanley. Dated June 24, filed July 1. Liabilities unsecured 2,765*l.*, estimated net assets 828*l.* The following are creditors: Baisse Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., London (16*l.*); I. & M. Cohen, Ltd., London (31*l.*); Hearon, Squires & Francis, Ltd., London (55*l.*); Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., London (56*l.*); H. Laurence, London (14*l.*); Newbury, F. & Sons, Ltd., London (19*l.*); Yardley & Co., Ltd., London (11*l.*); Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, London (13*l.*); Cooper & Nephews, Ltd., Berkhamstead (10*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (28*l.*); J. Thompson, Ltd., Liverpool, (35*l.*); I. & J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool (18*l.*); R. Gibson & Son, Ltd., Manchester (11*l.*); Bleasdale, Ltd., York (10*l.*)

GAZETTE.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

ALEXANDER, G. E., ALEXANDER, E., and McMORLAND, T. H., glass-bottle manufacturers, Fenchurch Street, London and Blydon, and Low Southwick, Durham, and Leeds, under the style of Alfred Alexander & Co.; so far as regards T. H. McMordland.
LOWE, G. M., Ryde, Isle of Wight, and BIRD, P. J. S., Southsea, Hants, physicians, surgeons, and electro-therapeutists, under the style of Lowe & Bird.
WATTS, A. M., and BRUNTON, W. H., medical practitioners, Minster and Birchington-on-Sea, Kent, under the style of Watts & Brunton.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

DUNFORD, OSWALD FREDERICK, Oxford, chemist.

INNES, GORDON CRAN (described in the receiving order as Gordon C. Innes, trading as the Camphylene Co.), Leadenhall Street, London, and Thornton Heath, Surrey, chemist.

NEW COMPANIES AND COMPANY NEWS.

P. H. GALLOWAY, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*s.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale hairdressers' sundriesmen, packers of drugs and sundries, chemists, druggists, grocers, etc. The first directors are P. H. Galloway and R. W. Winder. Registered office, Cross Belgrave Street, Leeds.

JACKEL ET CIE (OF PARIS), LTD.—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 15,000*l.* Objects: To acquire the business of Messrs. F. C. Jackel et Cie, of 488 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, and to carry on in the United Kingdom and elsewhere the business of manufacturers of perfumes, toilet-preparations, and specialities of all kinds.

FREDK. BOEHM, LTD.—Capital 60,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of dealers in drugs, chemicals, oils, and essences carried on by Fredk. Boehm at 16 Jewry Street, E.C. Private company, with two subscribers, viz., F. E. Boehm and H. Kunzer, both of 16 Jewry Street, E.C. F. Boehm is permanent managing director, 1,500*l.* per annum.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.* Object: To adopt an agreement with E. H. Strange and C. A. Pim, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemical, industrial, and other preparations, drysalters, etc. The first directors are E. H. Strange, C. A. Pim, and H. Middleton. Registered office, 7 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.

CLAUDE JUSTIN & CO., LTD.—Capital 500*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. Private company with two subscribers—viz.: L. R. C. Ching, 3 Algernon Road, Brondesbury, N.W., engineer, and W. Thwaites, 27 Tubbs Road, Harlesden, N.W., engineering manager. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors.

ICILIMA CO., LTD.—Capital 6,000*l.* Objects: To acquire and exploit the trade marks "Icilmia," "Selama," and "Amel," and to manufacture soaps, creams, toilet requisites, perfumes, patent medicines, proprietary articles, drugs, chemical preparations, patent foods, etc. Private company. S. Armitage is sole governing director. Registered office, 28 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.

LEATHER'S CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Capital 24,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of vitriol manufacturers carried on by G. H. Leather and H. K. Burnet, at Bradford, as G. H. Leather. Private company with two subscribers, viz. G. H. Leather, Kirkstall, Leeds, land agent and surveyor; and H. K. Burnet, 9 Selborne Villas, Bradford, sulphuric acid manufacturers, who are the first directors.

RECKITTS (U.S.A.), LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.* Objects: To acquire the American branch of the business of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., manufacturers of and dealers in starch, washing-blue, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. B. Reckitt, P. B. Reckitt, A. L. Reckitt, and W. H. Slack. Qualification 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Dansom Lane, Hull.

MUENZER, LTD.—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (12,500 preference). Objects: To take over (1) the business of a manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of photographic reproductions, apparatus and chemicals, etc., carried on by M. Muenzer at "The Helios" Photographic Works, 336-340 Chester Road, Cornbrook, Manchester; and (2) the business of the Great Britain Fine Art Co., 71-75 Grosvenor Road, Manchester, and elsewhere. No initial public issue. Max Muenzer is one of the first directors. Registered office, 336-340 Chester Road, Cornbrook, Manchester.

DERK P. YONKERMAN CO., LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To adopt an agreement with the Derk. P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (America), and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers, exporters, buyers, and sellers of proprietary, patent, medicinal, chemical, and other goods, etc., and generally to carry on the business now carried on by the company, with two subscribers, viz. G. G. Pike and E. Harper. The first directors are W. Shakespeare, junr., Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A., and H. A. Reed, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. Qualification 1*l.* Registered office, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C.

BERLIN ANILINE CO., LTD.—Capital 100,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, colours, dyestuffs, compounds, cements, oils, paints, pigments, and varnishes, etc., and to acquire the business of chemical merchant and agents carried on in the United Kingdom by the Actien-Gesellschaft fuer Anilin-Fabrikation zu Treptow bei Berlin. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. Houston, J. Laurisch, Dr. F. Oppenheim, M. Huetter, and R. Oppenheim. Qualification 1 share. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 26 Princess Street, Manchester.

HALL, FORSTER & CO., LTD.—Capital 7,000*l.* Objects: To take over the business of a wholesale druggists' sundriesman and rubber merchant carried on by J. H. Forster at 6 Elswick Court, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, as Hall, Forster & Co. The first subscribers (each with one share) are: J. H. Forster, druggists' sundriesman; J. Riddell, druggists' sundriesman; T. A. Forster, Gateshead, wall-paper merchant; Mrs. M. Forster; Mrs. J. Riddell; E. Forster, 11 Gateshead, gentleman; and C. E. Layne, solicitor. No initial public issue. J. H. Forster is permanent governing director; special qualification 1,000*l.* Remuneration, 500*l.* per annum. Registered office, 6 Elswick Court, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FORMIATE PRODUCTS CO., LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and turn to account any inventions relating to certain chemical substances known as formiates, formic acid, oxalates, and oxalic acid. The first subscribers are: H. Wachendorff (Rudolph Koepf & Co.), Chemical-works, Oestrich, Rheingau, Germany, chemical manufacturer; Dr. J. Weise, Chemical-works, Oestrich, Rheingau, Germany, chemical manufacturer; Dr. Max Hamel, managing director Nitritfabrik A.G. Coepenick; Dr. F. von Liebermann, deputy-chairman Nitritfabrik A.G. Coepenick, Germany; Dr. A. Wiens, managing director Elec-

trochemische Werke, Bitterfeld, Germany; and R. W. Greeff, 20 Eastcheap, E.C., chemical merchant. Private company. The first directors are H. Wachendorff, Dr. J. Weise, Dr. M. Hamel, Dr. F. von Liebermann, Dr. A. Wiens, and R. W. Greeff. Qualification, 100*l.* shares or stock. Remuneration, 50*l.* each per annum. Registered office, 20 Eastcheap, E.C.

EVANS, SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The new issue of 100,000*l.* in 5-per-cent. cumulative preference shares has been considerably over-subscribed.

MOND NICEL CO., LTD.—The dividends for the year ended April 30 are on the preference shares 7 per cent., on the ordinary shares 15 per cent., and on the deferred shares 48 per cent. per annum—all less income-tax. Dr. Ludwig Mond presided at the meeting of the shareholders last week, when another issue of stock was authorised.

APOLLINARIS & JOHANNIS, LTD.—The directors have resolved to recommend the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. for the year ended March 31 last. This is after carrying forward 13,741*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* and writing off the entire advertising expenditure. The directors state that last year the sales of Apollinaris exceeded 30,000,000 bottles. The sales of Apenta water continue to increase. The net profits for the year were 152,981*l.*

J. C. & J. FIELD, LTD.—At the ordinary general meeting at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on July 7, Sir H. S. Samuel, who presided, regretted that his first report was an unsatisfactory one, but that great changes were being made, and an expert was engaged to examine thoroughly the whole system of working, but he believed the undertaking could be placed on a sound basis again. In the subsequent discussion dissatisfaction was expressed in such matters as the form in which goods are sent out, and the lack of push on the part of travellers. Mr. Blazer moved the adjournment of the meeting pending the presentation of the expert's report. This amendment was withdrawn on the Chairman stating that the shareholders would be called when the expert's report is to hand. The reports and accounts were adopted *nem. con.*

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following have been registered as charges upon the properties and capitals of the companies: **S. F. Goss, Ltd.**, chemists, London. Issue on June 19, 1908, of 2,000*l.* debentures, part of 3,000*l.* created on same date.—**C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd.**, druggists, Shoreditch. Particulars of 30,000*l.* debentures created by resolution of June 29, 1908.—**Morny Frères, Ltd.**, chemist, London. Issue on June 15 of 3,000*l.* 6-per-cent. debentures, part of 15,000*l.* created on May 30, 1908. Holder, Major J. Reeves, 22 Kensington Court Gardens, W. Previously issued, 8,500*l.*—**Macdonald's (Manchester), Ltd.**, artificial teeth makers. A memorandum of satisfaction in full of a mortgage or charge dated December 5, 1902, securing 400*l.*, has been filed.—**Titan Soap, Ltd.**, Liverpool. A notice of appointment of I. E. Barlow, chartered accountant, Warrington, as receiver and manager, has been filed. (Appointed by Lancashire Trust and Mortgage Insurance Corporation, Ltd., in liquidation).—**John Taylor & Son (Newark), Ltd.**, chemists. An issue on June 19 of 150*l.* 5-per-cent. debentures, part of series created on June 2, 1908, to secure 500*l.*, has been registered.—**Cardiff Alkali Co., Ltd.** Particulars of 350*l.* debentures, created on June 25, 1908, have been filed.

Marriages.

REESON—HARRINGTON.—At St. Michael's Church, Bournemouth, on June 28, Walter Maurice Reeson, chemist and druggist, Erith, to Winifred Mary, second daughter of the late Mr. Philip J. Harrington, chemist and druggist, and Mrs. Harrington, Middlesbrough.

SILVER WEDDING.

FERRALL—TAYLOR.—At Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin, on July 3, 1883, by the Rev. James S. Fletcher, D.D., incumbent of St. Barnabas's Church (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. Samuel Musgrave Harris, M.A., rector of the parish, Arthur Thomas Ferrall, eldest son of Robert Ferrall, 6 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, to Alice, eldest surviving daughter of Joseph Carmichael Taylor, of 119 Rathgar Road, Dublin, Secretary to the Board of National Education in Ireland. Mr. Ferrall is the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

INDIAN OPium AT NEWCHANG.—The value of Indian opium imported into Newchang in 1907 amounted to only 77*l.*, as against a total of 9,062*l.* in 1906. The decline is due partly to a good local crop, and partly to a decrease in consumption in pursuance with the Government's desire to stamp out the opium habit.

Deaths.

FAWTHROP.—On June 26, Mr. Thomas Fawthrop, chemist and druggist, Great Bardfield, Braintree.

LESTER.—On June 30, Mr. Joseph Francis Lester, chemist and druggist, late of 16 Fonthill Road, Finsbury Park, London, N., aged eighty-five.

LIEBREICH.—At Berlin, on July 2, Professor Oscar Liebreich, M.D., LL.D. (Abdn. and Oxon.), aged sixty-nine.



communicated to the Chemical Society of Berlin a paper on the physiological action of chloral hydrate. Dr. Von Martius and Mendelsohn at the same time exhibited a pound of the chemical, which they had produced in co-operation with Professor Liebreich and which from that time became a commercial article, the initial price being 4s. to 5s. per oz. The hydrate was in fused cakes, with very strong odour, and in the shop bottle it gave off a greenish gas. There were, therefore, sufficient indications of short-lived popularity, but in a few months the crystallised hydrate was placed on the market, and its use as a hypnotic was quickly established. A year or two later Liebreich also introduced croton-chloral hydrate as a remedy for neuralgia. In 1872 he was appointed Director of the Pharmacological Institute in Berlin. The success of his researches on these subjects was due in part to the fact that he studied technical chemistry under Fresenius, at Wiesbaden. It was after this that he studied medicine at the Universities of Königsberg and Berlin, graduating as a doctor of medicine at the latter. He was engaged in many important researches at the Pharmacological Institute apart from the chloral hydrate discovery, the most interesting being that which resulted in the production of lanoline. His name was also associated with a digestive preparation—Liebreich's pepsin essenz—which was one of the earliest of the products prepared direct from the animal stomach. Professor Liebreich, as a teacher, attracted many students. Five years ago a new Pharmacological Institute was built for him in Berlin. Last year he resigned his appointment as Director of the Institute owing to failing health. He has left a widow and two grown-up sons. He had a brother an ophthalmologist who was wont to lecture at the London Institution.

LOVATT.—At 6 Water Street, Todmorden, on July 2, Mr. Harry Percy Lovatt, chemist and optician, aged forty-five. Mr. Lovatt was a native of Shropshire, and had been in business in Todmorden practically since he passed the Minor examination in 1893. He took an active part in the congregation at St. Mary's Schools. He is survived by Mrs. Lovatt and daughter.

MORISON.—At Edderston Road, Peebles, on June 20, Mrs. Sarah Whincup Armstrong or Morison, widow of the late Mr. George Morison, chemist and druggist.

ROBERTS.—At 19 Market Place, Great Yarmouth, on July 4, Mr. James Frederick Roberts, chemist and druggist, aged forty-four.

ROWCROFT.—At 66 Week Street, Maidstone, on July 6, Mr. Albert Edward Rowcroft, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-seven. Deceased was in business for thirty-three years and took a pride in making his own galenicals. He was for some time Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and also held the local office of Trustee of the Poor for nine years. He is survived by a widow and three sons. Mr. F. H. Rowcroft, chemist and druggist, the youngest son, will carry on the business.

SCUDAMORE.—At Kingswood, near Bristol, on July 4, Mr. George Scudamore, of the Kingswood Drug-stores, died from pneumonia after a few days' illness.

SMART.—At Peterborough House, Wanstead, on June 24, Mr. William Smart, in business for many years at 27 Aldgate, London, E.C., aged sixty-eight.

THURSTON.—In London, on July 4, after a lingering illness, Mr. Fredk. Thurston, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Long Melford and Ipswich, aged sixty-four.

WILSON.—At Paisley, on June 17, Mr. William Harris Wilson, chemist and druggist.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

BOOTS, LTD., are converting two shops in Robertson Street, Hastings, into a branch establishment.

MR. DAVID ARNOTT, chemist and druggist, has opened new premises at Alexandra Parade, Glasgow.

MR. T. B. CORNFOOT, chemist and druggist, has opened new premises at 25A Mortimer Street, Herne Bay.

MR. E. A. BARTON, chemist and druggist, of Kingston-on-Thames, has bought the business of Mr. J. J. Partington, chemist and druggist, 5 Station Parade, Palmer's Green, London, N.

MESSRS. ROBINSON & CO. are opening a new pharmacy at 14 The Broadway, Winchmore Hill, London, N., as soon as the necessary alterations to the fittings, which are being supplied by Messrs. Sangers, are completed.

MR. J. GODBER, chemist and druggist, 73 Shaw Heath, Stockport, has sold his business through the agency of Messrs. Thos. Tomlinson & Son, Manchester, to Mr. Arthur Crossley, chemist and druggist, of Summerset.

A FINE new pharmacy is being fitted up in the High Street, Solihull, for Mr. Jasper L. Hall, chemist and druggist, by Messrs. R. Tomlinson & Sons, of Birmingham. When the new premises are finished Mr. Hall will remove from his present shop, which is in the same street.

MR. W. SHARPLES, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. J. W. Brayne, chemist, New Mills, Manchester. Mr. Sharples has been dispenser to Dr. Nall, of Disley, for over twenty years. His daughter (Miss Beatrice Sharples) passed the Minor examination in April.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Barton, F. T. *The Practice of Equine Medicine.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 390. 15s. net. (Everett.)

Bausor, H. W. *Introductory Course in Chemistry.* Cr. 8vo. Pp. 268. 2s. 6d. (Clive.)

Friedberger and Frohner's *Veterinary Pathology.* Trans. by M. H. Hayes. 2 vols. 6th edit. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ×5 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 748, 710. 21s. net. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Garrett, A. E. *Fibres for Fabrics.* 8×5 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 232. 2s. 6d. net. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

Jessop, W. H. H. *Manual of Ophthalmic Surgery and Medicine.* 2nd edit. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 552. 9s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

Makower, W. *The Radio-active Substances, their Properties and Behaviour.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ×5. Pp. 314. 5s. (K. Paul.)

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

The Exact Address

of the seller of a poison, especially in the case of poisons the sale of which is not registered, was presumably intended to assist the police, when the necessity should occur, to trace any purchase. In the case reported last week John L. Smith, Ltd., used poison-labels on which was printed as the address of the seller, "Manchester, Salford, Pendleton." The company have shops in each of those places, and it is clear that a comprehensive address of this character might be found useless for police purposes. The advocate of John L. Smith, Ltd., professed to think that the only purpose of the regulation was to enable the seller to be found if it was required to saddle him with any responsibility. But this is not the whole idea. With such a label the Manchester, Salford, and Pendleton shops might one and all in perfect good faith repudiate recollection of the transaction, and it would be impossible to locate it at any of them. "It would be a great hardship," said this same advocate for John L. Smith, "to have separate labels printed for each branch-shop." But there is an easy way of escaping from that hardship. John L. Smith, Ltd., are not compelled to sell poisons. A point mentioned in the Editorial on this subject last week suggests the possibility of a much more subtle evasion of the object of the regulation, and it is worth emphasising just now when so many wise persons are applying their intellects to the amendment of the Pharmacy Act. It would be possible for a company intent on economy to give only their registered address on all their labels, and it would be extremely difficult for a Court to say that this was not a compliance with the Section. The terms of the Section could readily be modified to meet that contingency.

The Optical Side-line

as a really creditable branch of the chemist's business dates only from ten years ago, when the Spectacle-makers' Company, honourably anxious to justify their name and history, sought to adjust the old guild notion to modern practice by means of an examination scheme. Before then many chemists had sold spectacles, but they sold them much as they sold sponges, combs, or brushes. That is, they bought an assorted parcel, marked them at a certain profit, and supplied them to customers, who selected such as seemed best suited for them. As a rule, probably, the customer got glasses fairly well adapted to his requirements, but the branch could never become an important one so long as it was conducted in this fashion. Naturally many chemist-vendors were not satisfied to carry on this delicate business in such a mechanical method, and a few had attained a fair proficiency in regard to eyesight and its defects when the City Company came forward with its well-planned examination scheme. By that a standard of knowledge and skill was set, high enough to ensure that the person certified is qualified to be of real use to the presbyopic public, and, what is perhaps of even more importance, competent to judge when a case is outside the scope of his services. A dozen chemists secured diplomas at the first examination held by the Spectacle-makers' Company in November 1898, and between then and now a few hundreds have followed those twelve pioneers. The Society of Chemist-Opticians counts a present membership of more than 300 pharmacists, who, if they are not all diplomaed, are at least all keenly interested in the cultivation of this most appropriate sup-

plement to their regular avocation. Progress during the decade has not been unsatisfactory, but if chemists are

To Annex Optics

to any substantial extent those hundreds must be converted into thousands within the next ten or fifteen years. Nothing can be better calculated to promote this object than the publication of such a treatise as "The Chemist-Optician," the latest of the series of C. & D. Handbooks. An introduction to the art involved in dealing in optical goods side by side with a survey of the science which explains the phenomena of eyesight; an indication of the range of study necessary; a chart of the trip from the pharmaceutical Minor to the F.S.M.C.; this was what was wanted and what is now efficiently provided. The young chemist resolved to acquire this subsidiary qualification finds himself well on the way towards his goal and equipped with many useful accoutrements when he has mastered this treatise. He will realise what sort of practical work he must familiarise himself with, and appreciate the really stiff piece of study which he must make up his mind to grapple with; and he will be at least in a position to judge whether in his case the game seems worth the candle. This question will probably, however, resolve itself in most instances into one of ways and means; young men of the right sort of stuff will not be afraid of the fences before them, nor doubt their capability of making the additional qualification pay for its cost.

It is Fifty Years

since Darwin and Wallace brought before the scientific world their theories of the origin, the development, or the transmutation of species. The views they submitted were not entirely new, and they were backed up by an immense wealth of their own and earlier observations. But the suddenness of the reversal of opinion which their arguments effected among scholars whose studies justified them in judging was perhaps unparalleled in the history of philosophical thought. Modification of old notions in science, natural history, physiology, medicine, and other branches of learning have been complete enough, but it would be difficult to assign a date for the abandonment of the old and the adoption of the new theories in any of the changes. Faith in the philosopher's stone, in fairies, witches, phlogiston, panaceas, dragons, and unicorns died very gradually. There was plenty of opposition to the "Origin of Species" for years after it appeared, and Darwin's disciples strove ardently to pose as martyrs; but, as a matter of fact, his conceptions held the field in scientific circles almost immediately. A hundred years earlier Linnaeus had set down a Latin aphorism in his "Philosophia Botanica" to the effect that the species of plants then existing corresponded exactly with the number of diverse forms created in the beginning. That notion seemed a truism in 1750, and in 1850, though Evolution was by no means unfamiliar, would not have startled any reader. Last week the Linnean Society itself struck and presented medals to commemorate the overthrow of that dogma.

Mr. Julius Cæsar,

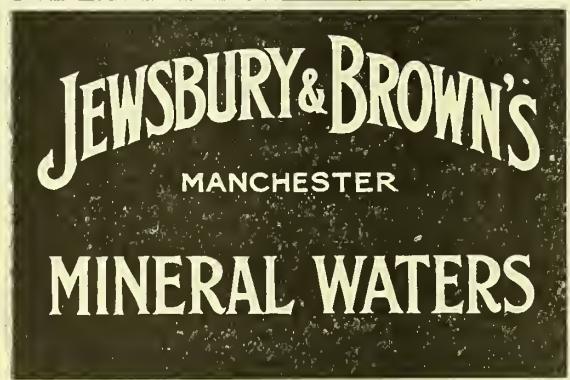
son of the late chemist and optician of the same name, has been good enough to send me a little information concerning the Cæsars in England supplementing that which appeared in this page a few weeks ago. Mr. Cæsar says I was right in presuming that the "Surrey Cæsars" are a branch of the Cæsars of Benington, Herts, and that family, he informs me, got settled in England in this way. Julio Cæsarini, an Italian physician in the fifteenth century, had acquired a European reputation for the treatment of gout. He was sent for by Henry VIII. when that monarch was suffering from the disease. He came and cured, or, at any rate, relieved his Majesty, and was rewarded with a baronetcy and the estate in Hertfordshire. Mr. Cæsar tells me that there have always been representatives of the family associated with medicine. Some of us also recollect a Julius Cæsar, a noted Surrey cricketer. He was an uncle of the late chemist.

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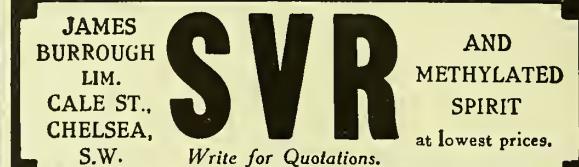
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Editorial Comments.

"For the Sake of Peace and Quiet."

WHAT is likely to be a meeting of considerable historical importance took place last Friday at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W., and is fully reported on p. 57. Those who have followed the weary course of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill are aware that it seemed as though the last hope had been shattered when the adverse report of the Joint Committee was issued; but with the knowledge that justice was on the side of the qualified chemist, the opposition to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill all at once took a more active and effective form. It was known that there exists a considerable volume of opinion in the House of Commons opposed to the Bill, and Mr. Winfrey, M.P., assisted by Mr. Glyn-Jones, organised a deputation to the Privy Council to urge the Council to reconsider the attitude that has been taken up on the subject of the sale of poisons by unqualified persons and the use of the chemist's title by companies. Of the forty-two M.P.s who expressed their willingness to be present twenty were there at the appointed time. The Earl of Crewe received the deputation on behalf of the President of the Privy Council. Mr. Winfrey briefly introduced the deputation, then Sir John Batty Tuke gave the medical view of the danger that must result from the unrestricted sale of dangerous poisons like arsenic. Such poisons, he said, should only be sold by thoroughly qualified men. In regard to the use of the title "chemist" by limited companies employing a qualified man, Sir John demanded that at least one director of a company carrying on business as chemists should be a qualified chemist. He also made the suggestion that chemists and druggists should be allowed to call themselves pharmacists, and that the use of that title by limited companies be prohibited. He was followed by Mr. H. Y. Stanger, K.C., who took up the legal aspect of the case and the dangerous precedent that is being laid down of allowing the use of personal titles by limited companies. The case has probably never been put in a clearer light than was done by Mr. Stanger.

In clear-cut sentences this K.C. quoted from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's judgment in the 1880 case to show what the intention of the Legislature was in regard to qualified proprietorship. He also pointed out that the sub-clause proposed by the Joint Committee does little to remedy the mischief. There should be someone "in the position of the proprietor." Sir George Fardell followed in a similar strain, and as he is a lawyer he was able to appreciate the effect of allowing any limited company to use a personal title. Mr. Philip Snowden also could not see the difference between the title "chemist" as acquired by examination and that of a solicitor. As showing the value of personal appeals to members of Parliament, Mr. Snowden said he had gone into the subject because he had been approached by many of his constituents. He stated that he is convinced of the justice of the chemist's claim to the exclusive right to use the title "chemist." He made rather good use of a quotation from Lord Crewe's speech in the House of Lords last year, in which the business of a chemist was differentiated from those of a butcher or candlestick-maker. Mr. Snowden did not think the compromise to grant the use of "pharmacist" to chemists and druggists would excite any enthusiasm, as the word is unpopular and unknown. It is not possible, he said, for a servant to *bond fide* conduct a business. The last speaker was Mr. Idris, who contended that rather than allow the free sale of arsenic its use ought to be altogether prohibited as being harmful and dangerous in agriculture and horticulture. While the members of the deputation were speaking Lord Crewe had taken a few notes and had also consulted Mr. Almeric FitzRoy, who sat on his right. In replying, his Lordship went very lightly over the agricultural poisons clause. He contended that the regulations to be made would effectually guard the public. When he got to the titles question it was a pleasant surprise to those present to find that a tentative amendment had been drawn up which will have the effect of doing away with the one-man-company evil. The amendment (in brief) is as follows (but it is under revision) :

A body corporate in England, or a partnership in Scotland, who wishes to use the name "Chemist and Druggist" should have a director or one of the partners, as the case may be, who should be a registered chemist.

It will be seen that this does not apply to Ireland. Mr. Idris tried to get a promise of amendments in regard to the powers which the Bill gives to the Privy Council to make Orders in Council without consulting Parliament, but he could not get any favourable reply. This point and that of the sale of arsenic by unqualified persons remain to be fought out, but it is significant that his Lordship was worried into the new-company clause "for the sake of peace and quiet." Whether or not that will be attained remains to be seen, but it is satisfactory to note that the deputation left the Privy Council office unpledged, so that there is no reason why they should not, when the Bill reaches the House of Commons, address themselves intimately to all those details in the measure which require amendment. The Joint Committee shirked this duty, and the authors of the Bill apparently are not disposed to accept the helping hand that has been held out to them. We have heard it stated that the Earl of Crewe's suggested amendment is a triumph for the C. & D., because the qualified director proposal is peculiarly our own. His Lordship does not, however, go far enough; he recognises the practicability of the suggestion without appreciation of the principle. Our advocacy of the qualified director is based upon the simple fact that Parliament declared on July 31, 1868, that

It is expedient for the safety of the public that persons keeping open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or com-

pounding of poisons, and persons known as chemists and druggists, should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business, and to that end . . . all persons . . . should, before commencing such business, be duly examined as to their practical knowledge.

By an oversight this does not apply to companies, and it is admitted that the law should be altered so that companies keeping open shop should conform as far as possible with the above requirement, that is to say, companies should include the equivalent of a qualified owner, because it is expedient for the safety of the public that those keeping open shop should be qualified. It is the whole business of chemist and druggist to which this important principle applies, and the plain duty of chemists is to continue the fight. That is a public duty as well as a personal necessity.

Reciprocity.

THE question of reciprocity of pharmaceutical certificates within the British Empire has long since ceased to be a matter of controversy. About ten years ago we published in the C. & D. a series of articles on the subject, which were followed by a *communiqué* by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain when he was Colonial Secretary. It is more than five years since the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain decided that reciprocity is desirable, and although the details of the scheme of reciprocity have not yet been discussed or considered, the basis has been agreed upon—viz., a curriculum of study. The Pharmaceutical Council are, however, advised that there is no power in the existing Acts to accept the certificates of other examining bodies for registration as chemists and druggists in Great Britain, and accordingly in the Bill now before Parliament the clause, which has been in several previous Bills, is repeated, viz. :

The power of making by-laws conferred by section two of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society shall be deemed to include the power of making by-laws for all or any of the following purposes (that is to say) :

(a) Requiring persons desirous of presenting themselves for examination by the said Society to produce evidence satisfactory to the Council of the Society that they have received a sufficient preliminary practical training in the subjects of the examination;

(b) Providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Acts, 1852 and 1868, without examination, of any persons holding Colonial diplomas who produce evidence satisfactory to the Council of the Society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered;

(c) Providing for periods of time and courses of study in connection with the qualifying examination, and dividing such examination into two parts.

The same clause occurs in the Government Bill. We advert to the matter because we learn that the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, backed by the N.S.W. Government, has recently taken steps to push the claim forward, and, apparently, unaware of the above-quoted clause, the Earls of Carrington and Jersey have been asked to support the New South Wales claim, and pharmaceutical authorities in Canada and South Africa have been asked to back the New South Wales proposals. We are not aware of any special reason for this urgency, perhaps New South Wales may in this way be aiming to get our legislation pushed along, or it may hold the opinion that if certificates of examining bodies are accepted for the Preliminary subjects, certificates in lieu of the Minor may also be accepted. In any case, the Society in Great Britain is acting *bond fide* in the belief that it has no power to do more than it does at present, and the proposal in the Bill is an earnest of its intention to reciprocate with Colonial pharmaceutical bodies.

The Month of June.

THE Board of Trade returns relating to the trade of the United Kingdom for June, which were published this week, show reduced imports and exports as compared with the corresponding month last year. The figures show that the imports were 49,136,282*l.*, compared with 47,805,545*l.* in 1907, and 47,881,652*l.* in 1906. The exports were 34,982,451*l.* compared with 40,209,295*l.* in 1907, and 37,891,216*l.* in 1906. There is thus a considerable diminution in the value of both imports and exports, but the figures are less unfavourable when compared with the six months ended June 1907, and the exports are 4*1*/₂ millions more than they were in the six months ending June 1906. Some of the difference is probably accounted for by cheaper prices as far as can be judged by statistics giving the weights of imports and exports. Examining the figures further it is seen that the decrease in the case of imports is in the classes of raw materials and manufactured articles, whilst the exports that have decreased are those coming under the last-named heading. There has been a large increase in the quantity of coal exported. The trade of the country as far as those articles with which the drug-trade is concerned, does not always share in the general decline, but falling values are shown, as a rule, in both imports and exports. Taking, for instance, the imports of refined oils, coconut and cotton-seed oil have increased 13,406*l.*, while the imports of olive and palm oils show a decrease of 4,096*l.* The next item of spices shows similar results, for whereas more ginger and cinnamon have been imported, there has been a smaller quantity of pepper and unenumerated spices. Quicksilver shows an increased import of 779,685 lbs. Among the chemical imports there are increases in boracite, brimstone, saltpetre, and soda compounds, but Peruvian bark (510*l.*), quinine (754*l.*), and unenumerated drugs and medicines (35,418*l.*) show decreases as indicated in parentheses. Dye-stuffs show a drop of 49,693*l.*, while tanning substances have increased by 21,559*l.* Similar ups and downs are seen in the exports. The value of chemicals and drugs has mostly decreased, the exceptions being coal products not dyes, copper sulphate, and tartaric acid, which show small increases. There was 10,280 oz. less quinine exported, representing a value of 642*l.* Upon further analysing the export figures a bright spot can be seen here and there. The export of sodium bicarbonate was greater, for instance, in June this year than in 1907 or 1906, and the export of manures was an improvement on last year, although below that for 1906. The increase continues in the exports of home-produced toilet soap, but there is a drop in the exports of laundry soap, chiefly due to the smaller quantity taken by China. There is still room, however, for further improvement in all those sections to which we have specially referred.

The Alkali Act.

THE 1907 report by the Chief Inspector on Alkali, etc., Works (Mr. Forbes Carpenter) is the first report under the Alkali and Works Regulation Act, 1906, and the forty-fourth of the series. The number of registered works in the United Kingdom at the end of 1907 was 1,389, including 61 in Ireland and 158 in Scotland, showing an increase of 168 over 1906. Mr. Carpenter, in his report of 105 pages [15 pages of which are devoted to Mr. Linder's memorandum on the use of metanil yellow (Dolly Cream) as a selective indicator of acids in gaseous mixtures (*C. & D.*, 1908, I., p. 728)], states that the number of separate processes registered owing to changes under the Act of 1906

is now 1,821, against 1,470 in 1906. Sulphuric-acid works come again under the statutory limitations as regards the escape of gases. This great alteration of the law has been accomplished almost insensibly, since manufacturers already practically complied with the tests and requirements, and no cases requiring the necessity of taking legal proceedings arose during the year. The amount of pyrites imported in 1906 was 759,324 tons, compared with 698,476 tons in 1905. The home output was 7,342 tons of coal brasses from the Midland districts and 3,724 tons of pyrites from Ireland, the corresponding figures for 1905 being 8,573 and 3,613 tons. Brimstone still forms the source of sulphur in a few works for the manufacture of arsenic-free sulphuric acid, but the number of such works tends to diminish. In two works zinc blende is the source of sulphur. An interesting description is given of plant of novel design for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, in which there is a double ring of Glover and Gay-Lussac towers, and a new feature is a regulator for reducing gas temperatures and arresting excessive amounts of sulphurous vapours before reaching the first Gay-Lussac tower. This type of plant, devised by Herr Petersen, is in use on the Continent, and works on which some of his plans are embodied is expected to start operations this year. The theories of chamber reactions are dealt with in an interesting manner, and the report states that even yet in the catalytic process obscurity surrounds the factors influencing the reactions. A total of 313,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia was produced in the United Kingdom during 1907, being an increase of 23,890 tons over 1906. The gas-works produced 165,274 tons and producer-gas plants 21,873 tons, increases of 8,310 and 3,137 tons respectively. Attention is called to the fact that a large proportion of the total phenols recoverable from the carbonisation of coal by gas-works is lost in the ammoniacal liquors. The number of works recovering arsenious acid in the Widnes and Runcorn districts by the patented process introduced in 1905 has increased from four to ten, and in the whole northern districts from five to sixteen. In working this process idiosyncrasy in regard to the susceptibility of workmen to arsenious chloride has been noted; in one case a workman appeared to be quite immune. Investigations on the use of the lead paper test for sulphuretted hydrogen in the presence and absence of sulphur dioxide are included in the report, and the information should prove useful to the chemist and the manufacturer. The Scotch report is substantially similar to the reports by the district inspectors in England. It is interesting to note that each year shows an increasing amount of ammonia sulphate recovered in the process of shale distillation, 51,338 tons of ammonia sulphate or 43.0 lb. per ton of shale mined being recovered during 1907.

"P.F."

"Pharmaceutical Formulas" was the first work approved by the Board of Inland Revenue as a well-known book of reference for the purpose of the exemption of known, admitted, and approved remedies. The book has been largely used by manufacturers and retailers, but it has been an inconvenience when the labels for exempted remedies are small to print the title of the book thereon in full. We are pleased, therefore, to give publicity to the following official communication :

24522, S.—1908.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C.

July 3, 1908.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to express their thanks for the new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" forwarded therewith.

I am at the same time to state that the Board do not object to the letters P. F. being used as a sufficient reference to the book.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. ATTENBURY,
Assistant Secretary.

The Editor, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
42 Cannon Street, E.C.

The new edition is the seventh, and embodies many formulas for non-proprietary medicinal preparations which have not hitherto been published in an approved book of reference. It contains besides hundreds of formulas for specialities of all kinds in demand from chemists and annotations of value to practical men.

Drugs in Scotland.

According to the annual report of the Local Government Board for Scotland 293 samples of drugs were formally taken in Scotland during 1907 under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Thirty-one samples (including four of doubtful purity), or 10.6 per cent., were adulterated or not up to standard. Proceedings were instituted in four cases, but two were withdrawn, the penalties in the other two cases totalling 2*l.* 11*s.* The drugs examined included : Cream of tartar 149 (14 and 3 of doubtful purity); tartaric acid 56 (5); camphorated oil 14 (3); spirit of sweet nitre 3 (1 and 1 of doubtful purity); citric acid 8 (1); aromatic spirit of ammonia 2 (1); laudanum 1 (1). The figures in parenthesis represent the number stated to be adulterated. It is interesting to note that 215 "test or scouting" samples of drugs were taken with a view of enabling the local authorities to locate shops where adulterated articles were sold, and only 20, or 9.3 per cent., were condemned. The lower proportion indicates that chemists do not supply one kind of drug to the inspector and another to customers. The reverse would appear to apply generally, since the percentage of adulterations in the total number of samples taken formally and informally were 9.7 and 15.3 per cent. respectively, and in the following cases the higher figures are the percentages of the test samples not up to standard : milk 13.0 and 20.0; butter 7.9 and 16.8; coffee 3.3 and 31.3; tea 0 and 20.0. The percentage of test samples in the total samples taken were drugs (42.3), milk (17.0), butter (25.7), coffee 28.2, and tea (16.4), so that the authorities were evidently unduly suspicious of the chemist, and have proved his integrity instead. The report also expresses the opinion, in accordance with the recommendations of Dr. MacFadden's report for England, that legal proceedings would be justified in all cases in which tartaric acid, citric acid, and cream of tartar contain more than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of lead per lb., or $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of arsenic per lb. (equivalent to approximately 2 parts per million of lead and 1.5 parts per million of arsenic). According to Mr. C. A. Hill's recent paper (*C. & D.*, 1908, I., 792) the standard for lead is not unduly stringent from the point of view of the present commercial products, but more difficulty will be found in reaching the limit desired for arsenic in the case of cream of tartar, the recommended standard being 2 parts per million.

"Mehr Licht."

The Select Committee of the House of Commons to which the Daylight Saving Bill was referred has reported favourably upon it. They recommend, *inter alia*, that effect should be given to the proposal by putting clocks forward one hour in April and a reverse alteration in September, with the object of beginning work an hour earlier in the summer months, and so having longer evenings for leisure. The Committee say that the proposed changes should take place at two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich mean time in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin mean time in the case of Ireland, on the third Sunday in April, and at two o'clock in the morning, Greenwich mean time in the case of Great Britain, and Dublin mean time in the case of

Ireland, on the third Sunday in September of each year. No interference with Greenwich mean time should be attempted, and for all scientific purposes, such as astronomy or navigation, Greenwich mean time should continue to be used as heretofore. The Government is not giving facilities to the Bill, but it is so largely supported in Parliament and outside it, that there is strong hope of its passing this session. The principal objection to the Bill is that the habits of the people cannot be altered by Act of Parliament, which is an inconsequent argument. It is more to the point to keep in mind that people adapt their habits to the clock; a sufficient example of this fact is provided by those who go to and fro between Ireland and Great Britain. They adapt themselves without thought to the different time conditions of the two islands. So also do Americans, in spite of Mark Twain's humorous account of the hours he lost when he came to England. Should the Bill become law it will be a good thing for retail chemists, especially those who golf, bowl, and play cricket. Already many of our *confrères* in the north can squeeze in a game after shop hours, thanks to the longer day that Nature gives them. The effect of the Bill would be to give every chemist in the Kingdom an equal opportunity, and it would save a great deal of artificial light in their business.

Women and the Chemical Society.

A circular letter dated Oxford, July 1, and signed by Dr. William Odling, Sir William Crookes, Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt, Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Dr. Hugo Müller, Dr. W. J. Russell, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Dr. J. Emerson Reynolds, Dr. William A. Tilden, Dr. R. R. Meldola, and Prof. Alex. Crum Brown, has been issued to the Fellows of the Chemical Society along with a copy of the petition in favour of the admission of women to the Fellowship. The object of the letter is to call the attention of Fellows to an ambiguity stated to be due to the introduction of the words "the full rights and privileges of." The signatories suggest that those Fellows who are in favour of the admittance of women to the Fellowship, and not only to "the full rights and privileges of the Fellowship," should strike out these words. "It would clearly be possible, however unreasonable, to create a class who, though not actually Fellows, were admitted to all the rights and privileges of the Fellowship."

Sir Henry E. Roscoe has written to the "Times," as a past president of the Society, in support of the women's claim, and Professors Harold B. Dixon and W. H. Perkin, of Manchester University, have written similarly to the "Manchester Guardian."

The Oxford circular letter was posted to the Fellows bearing the printed address-slips of the Society, which gave it an official character. The Fellows have received a letter from Burlington House, dated July 8, and signed by Sir William Ramsay (President), Dr. Horace T. Brown (Foreign Secretary), Dr. Alexander Scott (Treasurer), Dr. M. O. Forster and Prof. Arthur W. Crossley (Secretaries), stating that the Oxford circular was not issued by the authority of the Council. They say

The Council resolved that the statement of arguments on both sides which was issued to Fellows on June 23 was better calculated to elicit the unbiased opinion of all Fellows is sent alone.

The course adopted by the signatories of the Oxford Circular of July 1 is therefore not only unauthorised, but is in direct opposition to a resolution of the Council of which the signatories are members.

We gather from the foregoing that another item has to be added to the list of sources of the radio-activity—we mean things which induce a temperature above the normal. Why this should be is difficult to tell. All that the Fellows have to do is to vote straight and be done with the matter. Madame Marie Curie is an honorary member of the Society, and has been since 1904, when, it may be said, the sex question in chemistry was settled in favour of women.

CHINA CAMPHOR.—H.M. Consul at Wuchow reports that the export of camphor from there to Hong-Kong in 1907 amounted to 506 cwt., as compared with 879 cwt. in 1906. Of this 413 cwt. came down under transit pass from Liuchou (38 cwt.), Ch'ing Yuan (49 cwt.), Nanning (124 cwt.), Hsunchou (2 cwt.), Po-³ (190 cwt.), and Lungchou (10 cwt.). The Consul remarks that the manufacture is in its infancy, and that until the camphor can be turned out as white and clean as the Formosan product there will not be much demand for it in Hong-Kong.

Summer Outings.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual outing of the Association took the form of a water picnic, during ideal conditions, on July 2. The party of members and friends assembled at the Boating Company's station and pulled up the River Avon to Warleigh, where a plentiful tea had been spread under the trees on the river bank. Sports and games were indulged in after tea, and the party rowed home, reaching Bath just before dusk, having enjoyed one of the most successful outings yet arranged. A photograph was taken of the party, but the copy we have received is too faint for reproduction.

On Independence Day.

THE staff of Messrs. Geo. Curling, Wyman & Co., Bunhill Row, E.C., took their eighteenth annual excursion on Saturday, July 4, to Stanstead Abbots. Outdoor amusements were indulged until the early afternoon, when dinner was served in the Red Lion Hotel, Mr. F. J. Brookes presiding in the unavoidable absence of the principals, who were hosts. After the toast of "The King," Mr. J. Gregory gave that of "The Firm." He met with a chorus of approval when he voiced the appreciation of the firm's voluntary action of closing business an hour earlier each day during the summer months. The chairman and stewards having been cordially thanked, the company spent the rest of the day in enjoyable pursuits.

Gosnell's at Folkestone.

THE employés of Messrs. J. Gosnell & Co., Ltd., went to Folkestone on July 1 for their annual outing. Dinner was provided at the Royal Pavilion Hotel, and after the loyal toasts had been duly honoured Mr. Vorley (secretary) proposed "Success to the Company." He referred to several trials which the company had undergone during the past year, notably the death of their former chairman, Mr. C. A. Gosnell, and the disastrous fire at their premises on March 9. The success of the company was, however, in no way impaired, he added. Mr. C. P. Gosnell responded to the toast. Mr. R. P. Gosnell then proposed "The Travellers," to which Mr. James Wright and Mr. A. H. Jones replied. The party then travelled by motor-cars along the coast to Dymchurch and Newingreen. Tea was partaken in the gardens of the Royal Oak, Newingreen. The return drive to Folkestone enabled the party to reach London about 10.30. The day's enjoyment was enhanced by the glorious weather.

A Boots' Special.

A PARTY of over seventy from the Borough Road warehouse journeyed to Nottingham by special train from London on July 4 on the occasion of Boots' annual sports. Two hours were spent in an interesting tour through the numerous works and offices. At the sports some excellent events were witnessed, and the Londoners brought four of the prizes back with them. The music rendered by the firm's Plaisance Band contributed to the enjoyment of the afternoon. Luncheon and tea were provided by Mr. and Mrs. Boot at Boots' Café, Trent Bridge. The thanks of the party were tendered to the warehouse manager (Mr. P. Sparks, chemist and druggist), who organised the outing and accompanied the party.

A Mayoral Party.

THE employés of Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Exeter and Bristol, travelled by road and steamer to Minehead for their annual outing on July 4. A party of eighty-five sat down to dinner, Mr. Henry Gadd, J.P., in the chair, Mrs. Gadd and Miss Gadd, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wippell Gadd, Mr. W. J. Wippell, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Boorne (Bristol), and Mrs. S. C. Gadd supporting him. The loyal toasts having been honoured, the toast of "Prosperity to the Firm" was proposed by Mr. J. Taylor, who referred to the fact that their worthy and popular Chairman is Mayor of the ancient and loyal city of Exeter. On behalf of the Exeter and Bristol branches Mr. T. Smyth presented to Mr. Gadd, amid loud cheers, a framed life-size coloured portrait of himself in his robes of office, at the same time describing him as an exemplary mayor and one of the kindest of masters. Mr. Gadd, in replying, said he could not find words adequate to express his gratitude at

this unexpected mark of their appreciation, but he thanked them for their beautiful gift, and hoped that they would meet for many years to come. The Chairman then presented, on behalf of the directors, an inscribed silver tea-service to Mr. J. Taylor (traveller) upon the attainment of sixty years' service with the firm. Mr. Gadd spoke in high terms of praise of Mr. Taylor as a business man and



MR. HENRY GADD.

gentleman, and said that this presentation was a small token of the directors' affection for him. The Misses Margaret and Catherine Gadd and Master Leslie Boorne (grandchildren of the Chairman) handed the silver pieces to Mr. Taylor. Mr. W. J. Wippell, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, and Mr. H. E. Boorne voiced their appreciation of Mr. Taylor's services. Mr. Taylor, in his reply, said the presentation came as a surprise to him. When they gave him a present ten years ago he humorously mentioned that he might be there for his diamond jubilee, and now it had come. He had always found the firm and staff most kind. Mr. S. C. Gadd proposed "The Travellers and Staff," which Messrs. H. T. Channing, G. H. Harrington, and F. P. Edwards acknowledged. Other toasts followed. During the afternoon the seashore was visited, and the Bristolians left for Dulverton at four o'clock, and the Exeter party an hour later. Mr. T. Winsley was responsible for the arrangements.

In the Provinces.

THE employés of Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Wolverhampton, spent their annual outing at Worcester on July 4. The party proceeded to Stourport by brake, dinner being partaken of at the Tontine Hotel. Worcester was next visited by motor-launch, the historic cathedral and other places of interest being viewed. The thanks of the company were accorded to the directors for the enjoyable outing.

THE employés of Messrs. Raybould, Whitehouse & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Dudley and elsewhere, visited Weston-super-Mare for their annual outing. The party of a hundred, including members from the various branches in other towns, journeyed to Cardiff and embarked on the steamer for the seaside resort. The directors provided a substantial dinner, and the outing proved a thorough success.

THE managers of Messrs. Savage & Co., Ltd., chemists, Bradford, accompanied by their wives and lady friends, spent an enjoyable afternoon in Airedale on June 30. The party, numbering twenty, left Bradford by the 1.55 p.m. train for Bell Busk, whence a drive of five miles through Airedale's beautiful scenery brought them to Malham. Gordale Scar was the first place of interest visited. Tea was served at the Buck Hotel, after which several visited Malham Cove, where the River Aire is again visible after passing underground for several miles. The return to the murky atmosphere of Bradford caused many regrets for the fresh country air and past pleasures.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Members of Parliament interview the Earl of Crewe, who makes an important declaration in regard to titles and company management.

AT the offices of the Privy Council on Friday, July 3, at 12 noon, the Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, received on behalf of the Privy Council an influential deputation of members of Parliament and others on the subject of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. General regret was expressed at the enforced absence of Lord Tweedmouth, who was to have received the deputation as the successor to Lord Crewe in the Presidency of the Council, but the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty has not yet recovered from the nervous breakdown which prevented him from fixing an earlier date for the interview. The Earl of Crewe, who was accompanied by Mr. Almeric FitzRoy (Clerk to the Council) and Mr. J. H. Harrison (Deputy Clerk to the Council and Chief Clerk in the Department), entered the room precisely at noon. There were then present Mr. R. W. Winfrey, M.P., Sir John Batty Tuke, M.P., Sir George Fardell, M.P., Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., Mr. James Branch, M.P., Mr. E. B. Barnard, M.P., Mr. Julius Bertram, M.P., Mr. A. L. Lever, M.P., Mr. G. Greenwood, M.P., Mr. W. Clough, M.P., Major E. M. Dunne, M.P., Mr. D. McLean, M.P., Dr. Rutherford, M.P., Mr. H. Y. Stanger, M.P., Mr. John Smith (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), Mr. J. R. Young (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), Mr. W. L. Currie (representing Scotland), Mr. Glyn-Jones (Parliamentary Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), Mr. Chater (Assistant Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), and others.

The following statements were given to the members of the deputation as they entered the room :

Notes on Objections to Clause 2.

Clause 2 of the Bill is as follows:

Clause 2, Section 1.—“So much of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, as makes it an offence for any person to sell or keep open shop for the sale of poisons, unless he is a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and conforms to regulations made under Section 1 of that Act, shall not apply in the case of poisonous substances containing arsenic, tobacco, or the alkaloids of tobacco, for use exclusively in connection with agriculture or horticulture, if the person so selling or keeping open shop is duly licensed for the purpose under this section by a local authority, and conforms to any regulations as to the keeping, transporting, and selling of poisons made under this section . . .”

“Provided that His Majesty may by Order in Council amend this provision by adding thereto or removing therefrom any poisonous substance.”

Section 3.—“His Majesty may, by Order in Council, make regulations as to—

“(a) The granting of licences under this section and the local authorities by which such licences may be granted; and

“(b) The duration, renewal, revocation, suspension, extent, and production of such licences; and

“(c) The keeping, inspection, and copying of registers of licences; and

“(d) The fees to be charged for licences and for inspection and copying of registers; and

“(e) The keeping, transporting, and selling of the poisonous substances to which this section applies;

“and generally for the purposes of carrying this section into effect.”

The objections to this clause are briefly:

(a) It is unnecessary, and is not demanded by either farmers or horticulturists;

(b) It is a repeal of the foundation principle of the existing law relating to poisons;

(c) It embodies a new but pernicious doctrine that poisons when packed and labelled may safely be distributed and regarded like articles of ordinary merchandise.

The articles to which the above clause applies are among the most deadly substances known to mankind, and their use should be discouraged rather than promoted.

The fatal dose of arsenic is 2 grains. In an ordinary packet of dip there would be at least 1,000 fatal doses. In a gallon drum of arsenical weed killer there are 10,000 potential fatalities!

Furthermore, it is easily demonstrable that arsenic is not nearly so effective in killing weeds as common salt, or an alkali, and that as a sheep dip it is inferior to the non-

poisonous preparations recommended by the Board of Agriculture.

These facts have been presented to departments and committees without effect, but it is hoped that members of the House of Commons will not be so indifferent to the interests of (a) the public, (b) the statutory poison sellers—the chemists, (c) the agriculturist, as to allow the foregoing clause to pass.

The public would run greater risks by an increase in the number of arsenic distributors.

The chemist would suffer, since his statutory reason for existence would be virtually taken away.

The farmer would suffer by being induced to pin his faith to and purchase, at an inflated price, protected preparations that are not so efficient as those he could buy in an unrestricted market.

The sportsman would also suffer in the increased liability to dog and horse poisoning which would arise from a freer distribution of arsenic and preparations thereof.

Notes on Objections to Clause 3, Section 3.

The clause as inserted by the Joint Select Committee is as follows:

“A body corporate, or in Scotland a firm or co-partnership, may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, and may use the description of chemist and druggist, or of chemist, or of druggist, if in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bonâ-fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist, or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and if the name and certificate of qualification of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he so conducts the business.”

This does not ensure the effective control of the shops of corporate bodies, and it relegates the qualified man to a subordinate position, while at the same time it transfers to his employers the statutory title which was designed to be and is the only outward and recognised sign of qualification.

This is most objectionable to the thousands of registered individuals who, on the strength of the Pharmacy Acts, have earned the statutory title of “chemists and druggists” after long and expensive technical training and stringent examination.

If the Government Bill passes in its present form a qualification to act as salesman or assistant will be necessary, but no one who desires to go into business on his own account as a chemist will need trouble to qualify. He can avoid doing so by forming a private limited company under the new Companies Act, and for this he will need but one other member of the company—*e.g.*, his wife, or some friend, who, like himself, need know nothing of the business. Such a provision is contrary to public policy inasmuch as it penalises the individual by conferring valuable trading privileges upon combinations of unqualified persons.

There is no question of restraint of trade involved. The dispensing of physicians’ prescriptions and the retailing of poisons cannot be dealt with on ordinary mercantile lines, otherwise the necessity for legislation in 1852 and 1868 would not have arisen; it is simply and solely a question of equity and justice.

Companies and combinations of persons rightly enjoy the advantages of concentrated capital and organised trading, but it cannot reasonably be claimed that to those great advantages Parliament should now add the special privilege of assuming an assistant’s or manager’s personal professional title! As an individual cannot call himself a “chemist” though he may employ twenty chemists, but *A* as a joint-stock company (*i.e.*, himself and office boy) would be permitted to use the title though he might only have one qualified assistant on his premises, and that one a mere “cover.”

There can be no justification for the use by joint-stock companies of a title which has been restricted by Act of Parliament to the use of individuals who have proved their fitness to be so designated by passing the necessary examination.

No limited company would be justified in calling itself “solicitors” even if every member of the company was in fact a solicitor.

The leading co-operative stores—Whiteley’s, Harrod’s, Barker’s, and similar industrial corporations—do not use the professional titles of their employés, but are nevertheless able to conduct in a perfectly unobjectionable way drug departments of considerable magnitude. Why is it considered necessary to gratuitously throw open by statute to the “one man” companies the qualified man’s only criterion of qualification?

MR. WINFREY INTRODUCES THE DEPUTATION.

Mr. Richard Winfrey, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said : My Lord, some forty-two members of Parliament had expressed their desire to come and see you this morning in respect of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Some of



MR. R. WINFREY.

M.P. for S.-W. Norfolk, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, Ph.C., and Sponsor of the Pharmacy Bill.

more the Parliamentary point of view as it affects the constituents of some of us in Parliament. I propose in the first instance to ask Sir John Batty Tuke, M.P., who was one of the members of the Joint Committee, to address you.

THE VIEWS OF A PHYSICIAN.

Sir J. Batty Tuke, M.P., said : My Lord, the Bill with which we are dealing to-day has reference to two apparently different subjects—one I may call the promiscuous sale of poisons, and the second the use of the title of chemist and druggist. In

point of fact these two subjects are not different at all, inasmuch as one reacts on the other. I do not propose to trouble you to-day with any history of the subject, as I have not the slightest doubt that you are familiar with it, but I trust you will allow me very shortly to refer to the origin of the Pharmacy Act as a basis of argument. It may not be remembered by many in this room that in the years from 1850 to 1865 the public were very much exercised by a large number of accidents, suicides, and crimes which were committed with the aid of poisons. There was the Palmer case, for instance, the Madeline Smith case, and others, in consequence of which there was a call on the part of the general public for some measure of protection. Accordingly the Act of 1868 was set up, and the origin and purpose of that Act are stated in the preamble, while the 15th clause enacts :

Any person who shall sell or keep an open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title of chemist and druggist, not being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, or who shall take, use, or exhibit the name or title pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, or pharmacists, not being a pharmaceutical chemist, or shall fail to conform with any regulation as to the keeping or selling of poisons made in pursuance of this Act, or who shall compound any medicines of the British Pharmacopoeia except according to the formularies of the said Pharmacopoeia, shall for every such offence be liable to pay a penalty or sum of five pounds, and the same may be sued for, recovered, and dealt with in the manner provided by the Pharmacy Act for the recovery of penalties under that Act; but nothing in this Act contained shall prevent any person from being liable to any other penalty, damages, or punishment to which he would have been subject if this Act had not passed.

Now, under this Act, there was established a class of men

specially educated to carry out its provisions. Many thousands of them submitted themselves to three years' study, and were examined in order to obtain the necessary qualifications. These men, I need hardly say, were specially educated to regard the sale and handling of poisons as a very serious matter. They were men who were able from their technical knowledge to give advice or to refuse the sale. I think I may say that it cannot be regarded as a coincidence that the number of accidents, murders, and suicides fell off very considerably in a few years. It is now proposed by the Bill to place the sale of poisonous substances used for agricultural purposes in the hands of irresponsible persons—people who are not able to give technical advice or take the precautions necessary to thoroughly protect the public as the chemist and druggist does, persons who would hand a bottle of poison over the counter in the same way as they would hand over a pound of cheese. I would now like to read to you an extract from a memorandum on sheep-dipping, dated February 1906, which was issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland :

In Appendix B are given particulars as to the composition of three preparations which can be compounded on the sheep-owner's homestead, and which have been proved by experiment to be suitable for use as sheep-dips without detriment to the fleeces of the animals dipped, and, if properly employed, to be efficient against sheep-scab.

Appendix B of the Second Schedule of the Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order, 1905, gives prescriptions for sheep-dips approved by the Department for sheep-scab, as follows :

1. Lime and sulphur.
2. Carbolic acid and soft-soap.
3. Tobacco and sulphur.

The above preparations can be compounded on the homestead.

Although no preparation containing arsenic has been included in the above-mentioned schedule, it is not to be assumed from this omission that the arsenic dips are not thoroughly effective against sheep-scab. The possible danger to human beings attendant upon the preparation of arsenical dips renders it advisable, however, that they should be compounded by qualified persons only.

This extract, it will be noted, brings out the fact that there is a real danger in the sale of these preparations, and it also brings out the fact that, in the opinion of the Department, these preparations should only be prepared and sold by qualified persons. Grave, however, as is the danger of sheep-dips, a far greater danger exists in the sale of insecticides and weed-killers, as provided for in this Act. The Bill proposes that these should be sold by anyone licensed by a local authority—ironmongers, grocers, seedsmen, or general village merchants—in fact, they may be sold not merely by licensed persons but even by the very shop-boy. As I say, a bottle or a packet of these stuffs may be handed over in just the same way as any other article. Now, many of these articles contain large quantities of arsenic. I know of one—a syrup—which contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of arsenic, and there are others which contain less. This arsenic is easily separable from the vehicle in which it is contained. For my own part I believe that the objects sought to be obtained by these insecticides and weed-killers can be far better obtained by other means. But however that may be, I hold that a large number that are sold should not be sold by these people. As I have said, the sale of these preparations constitutes a serious danger. It may be said, of course, that this danger may be overcome by the regulations which are set up under Sub-section 3 of Clause 2 of the Bill. That is asking Parliament to pass a Bill with its eyes shut. These regulations are the very essence of the Bill, and I hold that they should not be left to the Department. Moreover, this, together with the power which is granted to the Department to add to and withdraw from the schedule, to all intents and purposes repeals the Pharmacy Act. Now, how do we propose to deal with the position? Do we want to kill the Bill? Personally I am of opinion that that would be the best for the safety of the public. But there are others who hold the view that it might suffice to alter the Bill so as to make it less dangerous. I would remind you that, by the judgment given by the House of Lords in 1880, it was decided that a company could do what an individual could not. As a consequence, a very considerable number of companies, having

SIR JOHN BATTY TUKE.
M.P. for Edinburgh and St. Andrews University, M.D., an authority on Mental Disease.

for their object the sale of drugs and poisons, came into existence. We admit, of course, that certain of these companies are quite competent to carry on their business without any danger to the public, but what we deprecate is the one-man business. As you are aware, anyone by taking six other persons in association can form himself into a company. In Scotland it is even worse, where anyone by an act of partnership can do so. It may be said that our objection can be met by a qualified person always being in the shop, but I disagree entirely with that. After all, such a man is a mere creature of the proprietor. He would, even if he disagreed with the proprietor as to the conduct of the business, be liable to discharge. In fact, he affords no protection to the public. But we hold that some good would be effected if it were enacted that one at least of the directors of a company should be a qualified man. This would prevent the evil to a very great extent, and at the same time not interfere in any way with the reputable company. Also, we are desirous that the chemist and druggist, whose title has been made a common title, should receive some amount of consideration. We think that, in view of the considerable length of study to which he has submitted himself, that he should receive the title of pharmacist—a distinction from the ordinary term chemist and druggist. Were this done, a considerable amount of justice would be meted out. If such measures are not adopted the Legislature might as well repeal the Pharmacy Act, and do away with the functions of the Pharmaceutical Society, which for so long a period has served the public. What weighs in my mind more, perhaps, than any other part of the Bill is that arsenic in any shape whatever should not be sold except by a thoroughly qualified man. These are the main facts and opinions which I wish to place before your Lordship, and I trust they may have your sympathetic consideration. I have dealt, my Lord, with the main points, and I now leave it to others to address you who are more acquainted with the details.

THE VIEWS OF A KING'S COUNSEL.

MR. H. Y. STANGER, K.C., M.P. : My Lord, I have been asked to make some observations to your Lordship with respect to Section 3 of the Bill, and to this I propose to confine myself. The two points which appear to me to arise

are how far the safety of the public is properly protected, and, in the second place, how far the right which the individual acquires by examination is infringed, or may be infringed, by the clause which I understand has been added to the Section by the Joint Committee of the two Houses. I think it will be generally admitted, after the decision, to which Sir John Batty Tuke has referred, in the year 1880 upon the meaning of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, that the mischief has existed, and that it is urgently necessary that the mischief should be remedied. Sir John

MR. H. Y. STANGER.
M.P. for North Kensington,
K.C., and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

that was a perfectly efficient clause to deal with both those matters—namely, the safety of the public and the rights of the individual to the title of chemist and druggist. But the case came before the Law Courts in 1880, and some of us were tempted to think that the Courts exist for the purpose of thwarting the intentions of the Legislature. I do not question the decision from the legal point of view, but it is quite obvious that the decision did give rise to the mischief to which I am calling your Lordship's attention. Prior to that decision Clause 15 had enacted in the most positive manner that no person should sell poisons or keep open shop in which poisons were dispensed, compounded, or retailed unless he satisfied the requirements of the Act. Then, as your Lordship is aware, the Companies Act of 1867 had only been in operation a few months, and the Legislature had not then contemplated the great development of companies, and the one-man company, which figured so largely in our

discussions, was not then so present to the minds of the Legislature as a possibility to be reckoned with. Now, what was the result of the decision of 1880? It was that if a company is formed it is possible—I do not say it has happened—that a company may be formed of which no director, no shareholder, and no assistant is qualified; and the only person who can be hit in any infringement of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 is the individual—who may be merely an assistant at small wages—who happens to hand the poisonous compound across the counter. It has been suggested that in this case, if the company had incited or caused the assistant to sell the poison, the company itself might be made liable, but I am told that that case has come before the Courts and that, in spite of the fact that the poisons were sold by unqualified assistants who were employed upon the premises, it was quite impossible to bring the company itself within that Section, to fine them, or to make them amenable to the law. I now venture to put before your Lordship these two propositions which we desire to see embodied in an Act of Parliament, and which we think would remedy the mischief which undoubtedly exists. One of these suggestions is that we should revert to the position which, I believe, was deliberately taken up by the Legislature in 1868, that either the proprietor—or the company which has to be reckoned in the position of the proprietor—at any rate some person who holds a position analogous to the proprietor, should be a registered and qualified pharmacist. In support of that proposition, may I read a passage from Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's judgment in the case of the "Pharmaceutical Society v. the London and Provincial Supply Association," which was heard in the year 1880 in the Queen's Bench Division? I think we may rely upon Sir Alexander Cockburn's statement of what he thought the intention of the Legislature was. The extract which I am about to quote is taken from 4 Q.B.D., p. 316. I think I may add that the members of the Court had both of them been members of the House of Commons, Sir Alexander Cockburn having been an active member of the Government, and had held the position of Attorney-General. The statement is as follows :

Upon this state of facts, the question presents itself whether the defendant company as such is amenable to the penal enactments of the statute. It was fully admitted on the argument, nor could it be contested, that if this had been an ordinary partnership the individual partners—at all events, such of them as were not qualified under the statute—would have incurred the penalties it imposes. The intention of the Legislature appears clearly to have been to prevent any shop or establishment to exist for the sale of poisons, except under the immediate superintendence and control of a duly qualified proprietor. It is not enough that the proprietor employs a qualified person to manage the business. The master must himself be duly qualified. Two parties could not combine to carry on the joint business of grocer and chemist, though the one attending to the latter department of the business might be a qualified chemist. There would be nothing to insure in such a case that in the absence of the qualified partner the other might not take upon himself to act in his stead, and thus the security against future mistakes in the dispensation of medicines, which the statute was intended to insure, might be seriously compromised.

I therefore rely upon that passage from Sir Alexander Cockburn's judgment as fortifying my proposition as to what the intention of the Legislature was, and enforcing the argument that it is desirable, in view of the decision of the House of Lords, that we should frame such an enactment as would protect the public as that Section was intended to protect them. Just one word about the two alternative proposals that have been made. I understand that a Sub-section has been added to Section 3 in the Bill before the House, and carried in Committee and passed by the Joint Committee. I contend that that Section is entirely inadequate. The Section runs thus :

A body corporate, or in Scotland a firm or partnership, may carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist and may use the description of "chemist and druggist" or of "chemist" or of "druggist" if in every premises where the business is carried on the business is *bonâ fide* conducted by a manager or assistant being a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, as the case may be, and if the name and certificate of qualification of the person so qualified is conspicuously exhibited in the shop or other place in which he



so conducts the business; subject, as aforesaid, Sections 1 and 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall apply to a body corporate in like manner as they apply to an individual.

In Scotland, anything which under this Section would be an offence if committed by a body corporate shall be an offence if committed by a firm or partnership.

Now that goes a little way to remedy the mischief, although not nearly far enough, and I associate myself with what Sir John Batty Tuke has said, that there should be someone, in the words of Sir Alexander Cockburn, in the position of a proprietor, and that we must so frame the Act of Parliament as to meet this case in regard to companies. I think it can be said without possibility of refutation that, with that Sub-section excepted, if any unqualified person claimed to trade as a chemist and druggist, or kept open shop for the sale of poisons, and gave an undertaking that he would employ a qualified assistant, why should not the individual do what the Section empowers a company to do, merely if they employ a qualified assistant? I know there are the words "*bona-fide* conducted business," but it is rather difficult in a case where a man is merely a humble subordinate to show that he did so in the spirit of that description. As regards the question of title, I do not desire to repeat what Sir John Batty Tuke has so well said. But what has been said on the other side is this: that the title chemist and druggist is not merely a professional title, but that it has become through long usage a trade description, and it is said that if since the year 1880 companies have been allowed to describe themselves as chemists and druggists, it is a hardship to deprive them of that right now. I adhere to the arguments put forward on the other side, because I think it is a great injustice that a man, having by severe study and examination obtained the title, should have it taken from him; and I think that the suggestion made by Sir John Batty Tuke might solve the difficulty, and reconcile the opposition who desire to use the title not as a professional title but as a trade description, provided that those chemists and druggists who have passed the higher examinations, and who are entitled to call themselves pharmacists, continue to have that privilege. And, in addition, the suggestion made by Sir John Batty Tuke is this—that the other grade of chemists, who hitherto have merely called themselves registered chemists, would have their rights preserved if they were only entitled to call themselves pharmacists. These views may possibly savour somewhat of a compromise, but we are anxious that legislation should take place, and if we can meet our opponents without sacrificing the principles which we hold we shall be prepared to do so.

Mr. Winfrey: I have to apologise, my Lord, for Mr. Fliphson Beale, who had wished to address you. I will now call upon Sir George Fardell.

THE VIEWS OF A CONSERVATIVE M.P.

Sir George Fardell: My Lord, the particular point which I wish to bring before you is one which Mr. Stanger introduced to you in the latter part of his observations. I am not going over the whole of the ground.

I have simply to say how entirely I agree with Mr. Stanger in the view which he expressed, and also with the remarks of Sir John Batty Tuke. I cannot help thinking that there has been a great deal of irritation got up against the proposals of this Bill and its predecessors on the ground, as stated in the paper which I saw, which referred to the particular Bill as one promoted by a section of chemists with a view to putting an end to the supply of drugs by joint stock companies, which were causing a reduction in the unreasonable prices formerly charged. I understand that this is a view which might be put forward by those who are extremely de-

M.P. for South Paddington, B.A., Oxon., Barrister, formerly a Registrar in Bank-

ruptcy, Member of the L.C.C.

sirous of taking advantage of an established trade—no doubt a most extremely important trade—without being duly qualified to do so. I do not wish to offend anyone, but one of the largest members of this particular trade outside the legiti-

mate chemist and druggist, Mr. Boot, in a circular, says that the title of "chemist" is unquestionably a valuable asset. I venture to think that he looks upon it as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence. I differ very strongly from this, in that I think that the title of chemist is a personal one. A man only becomes entitled to use it after passing an exhaustive series of examinations, and then he is allowed to become a chemist and a dispenser of drugs, and so on. I can see no difference between the profession of chemist and the profession of lawyer (I am a very humble member of the profession of law), or a member of the Church, or a solicitor. Everyone of us has to pass certain examinations before he is entitled to practise, and the same with the medical profession. If a doctor attends to persons having their teeth extracted by an unregistered dentist, he is liable to be called up before the Medical Council. These are all practical cases in point of the necessity of preserving a most valuable profession. For my part, I earnestly hope that nothing will be done to lessen that.

THE VIEWS OF A SOCIALIST M.P.

Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P.: My Lord, I have been asked to add a few words, though I feel that after the very admirable and full statement which has been put before you that few more words are necessary.

I am not one of those to whom Sir John Batty Tuke referred who have knowledge of the details of this question; but I have had so many and very strong representations made to me by my constituents that I had occasion to look somewhat carefully into the claims put forward, and was convinced of the justice of their case. I do not think it is necessary to go into the history of this matter, which, I am sure, is perfectly familiar to your Lordship. Sir John Batty Tuke referred incidentally to a speech made by your Lordship some months ago, and in those words you indicated that you were perfectly familiar with the nature of our contention. If I may be permitted to do so, I should like to read an extract from your Lordship's speech, because, if I may be permitted to say so, I think it is really an admirable statement of the position. Your Lordship, speaking in the House of Lords on May 11, 1906, said:

The point at issue is simply this: Is a chemist an ordinary tradesman like a butcher, or baker, or candlestick-maker, or is he to some extent in the position of a man who has taken a degree, and, therefore, is alone permitted to use the title which accompanies that degree? That is the perfectly simple point at issue. I admit there is a great deal to be said on both sides, and it took me some time to arrive at a definite conclusion that these titles under the Act of 1868 are personal; that they are to some extent in the nature of a degree or qualification; and that they ought not to be attached to any name except that of the men who had actually earned them."

Your Lordship went on to say that, if the title were a personal matter, people were clearly not entitled to use it merely because they employed someone who had earned it. Your Lordship proceeded:

For instance, a gentleman who brings up boys for the Army—an Army coach—must not call himself a master of arts in his advertisement merely because he has gentlemen who are masters of arts, who teach the boys. It is a personal title, and he is not entitled to use it. Then, again, as to the strong argument that the public security is all that matters, all titles of this kind are given for the object of securing the public protection. The title of solicitor is simply and solely given in order to secure the public. It is not a title of honour or declaration. Equally, of course, no firm who employs solicitors would speak of themselves as being solicitors even if they had solicitors in their office.

That is the case that has been put forward—that the title of chemist and druggist has been regarded as a personal title which has been earned by long years of training and by the passing of a very difficult examination. And I may perhaps also be allowed to put this point, which I think has not yet been put—that if the Bill were passed in the form



MR. PHILIP SNOWDEN.
M.P. for Blackburn, Ex-Civil Servant, and leading Socialist.



SIR T. G. FARDELL.

in which it stands at the present time it will be creating a very dangerous precedent, which might be used to confer upon a company the right to practise as physicians, surgeons, or even as solicitors, or any other profession which has hitherto been regarded as the monopoly, if I might use the word, of those who have proved that they are qualified to conduct those professions. One word in regard to the suggested compromise, to which reference has been made by Sir John Batty Tuke and by Mr. Stanger. I am perfectly certain that a large proportion of my constituents would not accept that compromise with any enthusiasm; they would, in fact, be very unwilling to accept it. They feel they have a right to the title of chemist and druggist. And then I think there is a popular objection to the acceptance of compromise. This word "pharmacist" is very unpopular, and is almost unknown to the public, and I think it cannot be disputed that the public do regard the use of the words "chemist and druggist" as implying some qualification in the person who uses such a title. For these reasons, I take up a more extreme view than that put before your Lordship, and I desire, if possible, to so alter the Bill as to give the duly qualified chemist the right to use the term exclusively. You will then be meeting the views of those who are members of the Pharmaceutical Society much more fully than by the suggested compromise. One word more in regard to the protection which is provided to the public in this Sub-section 3 of Clause 3 of the Bill, which makes it incumbent upon a firm trading as chemists and druggists to have upon their premises a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist. And, by the way, I make the remark with hesitancy, because I do not know, but I understand your Lordship to agree with the remark made by Sir John Batty Tuke or by Mr. Stanger as to the fact that if the name "pharmacist" were given as a monopoly to those registered as pharmaceutical chemists, that they alone could employ that term. I entirely think that is so, and the terms of Sub-section 3 of the Bill give power to bodies corporate trading as pharmaceutical chemists. Well, if it gives power to trade as pharmaceutical chemists, surely they should be able to put it outside their premises?

The Earl of Crewe : They may carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists, but only use the description of chemists and druggists or chemists. The use of the title is confined to those two.

Mr. Philip Snowden : My point is this—that I think the protection proposed in the Bill to the public is not sufficiently strong. It is more in name than in fact; because this duly registered pharmaceutical chemist would be a servant of the company and could be discharged at a day's or a week's notice, and would not in any sense of the word be fulfilling that part of this Bill which says that the business must be *bona fide* conducted by the manager or assistant. I do not think that that in any sense of the word would be conducting the business. Things would be sent from the wholesale dépôt, and he would have merely the dispensing over the counter of these things, and, therefore, unless he in every way fulfilled the wishes of the management, he would be liable to be discharged at a day's or a week's notice, and that would not give to the public that protection which the importance of a profession like this demands.

THE VIEWS OF A CHEMIST M.P.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P. : My Lord, I have been asked to say a very few words on the matter, as I have had practical and personal experience on the question of agricultural and horticultural poisons. I do not intend to go into the history of the matter. You will find that the whole origin of the objection is addressed to the manufacture of those poisons. The objectors have been able, by a considerable expenditure of time and money, to get resolutions passed by some Farmers' Associations which know very little about the matter, though the profitable character of these preparations makes them of very much interest to the manufacturers. They are not necessary to the farmers from my point of view, and I should desire rather to abolish and prohibit them altogether. I have had some experience of sheep-farming and of horticultural and agricultural farming. We know that recently in the Orange River Colony an inquiry which was held as to the best remedy for sheep-scab resulted in the conclusion that it was sulphur and soda. I know

there have been some criticisms that soda softens the wool and that lime and sulphur harden the wool, but I have no doubt that a judicious mixture of these two alkalies would make an unobjectionable dip that would be found to be much more effectual than arsenic. Perfectly efficacious substances can be obtained without any poisons whatever. Now the dealer has no interest in selling these poisons, because he does not get any price he likes, the price being almost invariably fixed by the owners. As to insecticides, some of the largest horticulturists in this country—Messrs. Paul & Son, the well-known rose-growers—never use any poisons in their place. They use quassia, soda, and soft-soap, and find those to be perfectly efficacious. The weed-killing substance is the worst of the lot. You will find in the report of the Departmental Committee that a considerable number of children and other people have been poisoned accidentally by weed-killers. Every man who has tried the experiment for himself knows that soda and common salt are much more efficacious in destroying weeds along paths than these arsenical preparations. If we had a second inquiry, with the evidence which could now be produced, any Committee would come to the conclusion that the use of poisons is not of any advantage to anybody but the makers, involving great danger to the public and needlessly destroying life, and should be prohibited. These poisons, if they are to be sold, and commonly, certainly ought to have regulations of the strictest possible character as to their sale, a register being kept so that criminal poisonings can be followed up. Of course the use of arsenic is the worst of all, and professional poisoners invariably use arsenic. Many have obtained arsenic from arsenical fly-papers, which have now been superseded by better things. The cases are often difficult to detect because the action of arsenic simulates gastric catarrh, and so passes unnoticed. It is only when suspicion is excited in the neighbourhood by the number of lives that have been sacrificed that the use of arsenic has been brought home to these criminals. I hope that whatever regulations there are will be embodied in the Bill itself. We certainly ought to see that the strictest possible precautions as to storage, which are referred to in the regulations, are carried through, and we should do everything in our power to prevent this needless sacrifice of lives.

THE EARL OF CREWE REVIEWS THE WHOLE.

The Earl of Crewe, in reply to the arguments which had been addressed to him by various members of the deputation, said : Well, gentlemen, I am very glad to receive such an extremely representative deputation from the House of Commons, and I only regret that my friend, the Lord President of the Council, is prevented through ill-health from undertaking a duty which ought to have fallen upon him. As it happens, however, I am tolerably familiar with the subject, having dealt with it in a former Session of Parliament. The criticisms that have been made upon the Bill as it stands, after being considered by the Select Committee, have, I think, been confined to Clauses 2 and 3 of the Bill. I will deal in the first place with what I may call the horticultural and agricultural question. Mr. Idris has brought a serious charge against arsenic, and has stated that in his belief it ought not to be used for sheep-dips at all. I do not know whether he would include carbolic acid in that criticism. Of course, as a matter of fact, there are a large number of sheep-farmers who habitually use either the one or the other, and before the sale could be prohibited—the sale even by chemists—it would be necessary to convert public opinion very largely indeed. As regards the question of the sale of arsenic you may make what restrictions you like, but you cannot prevent the farmer from buying the materials from a chemist and then making them up himself at home. I know the case of the Northumberland sheep-farmers who, as much from a pecuniary point of view as anything else, found it a better plan to buy the materials, and,



MR. T. H. W. IDRIS.
M.P. for Flint District. A
chemist works for his
confrères.

therefore, instead of buying Messrs. So-and-So's sheep-dips, they bought the materials at from one-sixth to one-seventh of the cost and made them up themselves, using them just as they wanted them. That may seem a risky thing to do, and unless it is done under very careful conditions there is a serious risk. But no amount of limitation of the sale to chemists would prevent that kind of thing from happening, and, of course, that has made it a most dangerous form of sale. As regards the regulations, I am not quite sure whether you have seen

THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS.

Indeed, I am not quite certain whether they have ever been laid on the table of the House of Commons, but I know they have been shown to a certain number of people interested in the matter.

Mr. Winfrey : Yes, I have seen them, my Lord.

The Earl of Crewe (continuing) : No, they were not laid on the table of the House of Commons, because the Bill was not proceeded with. I understand that your desire is that these regulations should be included in the Bill itself.

Of course the effect of that would be to stereotype them absolutely, and I suppose that would also apply to the schedule, which would mean that whenever you wanted to include a new poison in the schedule, as you sometimes do, you would have to bring the matter again before Parliament in just the same way as if you wanted to include some new regulations. I should have thought, therefore, that the ordinary practice of allowing the regulations to lie on the table of the House of Commons (subject to the conditions governing all such regulations as are passed by the Privy Council) would have been a sufficient safeguard.

It would enable any member of Parliament—or indeed anyone—to bring pressure to bear upon the Privy Council to alter or modify them, and on the whole—although the matter is not one of first-class importance—I should have thought that that would have been found to be the most convenient course to adopt. As a matter of fact, as regards the schedule, the original schedule as proposed in the Bill has been very considerably modified in conjunction with the advisers of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Society had a schedule of its own, and there was also one in the Bill. The two were very carefully compared, and with the advice of our experts the Department prepared one containing the best features of both, and one which I hope will meet with general satisfaction. I now pass to Clause 3, which deals with, perhaps, more important matters still. As regards

THIS QUESTION OF TITLE.

Mr. Snowden has quite correctly quoted the words which I used. I have always felt that every consideration ought to be paid to the fact that the chemist and druggist or the pharmaceutical chemist has had to pass examinations. So far the title is a personal one. At the same time it seems to me that if for the sake of peace and quiet it could be found possible to accept the compromise which was suggested by Sir John Batty Tuke, it would be an advantage. There is this, of course, to be said on the other side. The title of chemist is now a very wide one, and is by no means confined to drugs. If, for instance, you were to tell Sir James Dewar that he was not a chemist he would be very greatly shocked and surprised—(laughter)—and yet, on the other hand, he is not a druggist. And therefore the term is of far wider meaning than those who desire to see it confined to this particular kind of chemist, I think, altogether realize. There is also, of course, this : that the business of the chemist has not altogether been carried on as if the title were really a personal one. If it were, it could not be used

as a trade name. For instance, when a doctor gives up his practice and hands it over to his successor, the successor is not, of course, permitted to call himself Sir William Gull, whereas the successors—to quote another case—are allowed to call themselves Messrs. Savory & Moore. There is a distinction between the two cases which it is necessary to bear in mind. If it could be agreed that the description of "chemist and druggist" or "chemist" might be used by the great trading companies, whereas that of "pharmacist" on the one hand, or the higher grades of the pharmaceutical chemists on the other, should be preserved to those only who have passed the examinations, that would on the whole, I am inclined to think, be a happy solution of the question. As the Clause now stands—I refer to Sub-section 3—that, of course, is cast in the sense that the description of "chemist and druggist" is the only one a firm may use, but if it were thought desirable explicitly to state the fact that the title either of "pharmaceutical chemist" or "pharmacist" should be confined to certain persons only, I have myself no doubt that that could be added to the Sub-section. Then in regard to the case of the one-man partnership and

SKILLED MEN ON THE BOARD,

there is a marked distinction, of course, to be drawn between the two classes of cases. Such large firms, for instance, as the Army and Navy Stores and Harrod's, act as chemists, but I do not see how anyone would be benefited, or the interests of the public in any way safeguarded, by placing a registered chemist upon the board of directors of Harrod's Stores. I do not see that anyone who went into an establishment of that kind for the purpose of purchasing drugs would be in any degree safer than he is at the present moment, and, as we know, in these large concerns the chemist's business is by common admission very carefully and well carried on. On the other hand, there is a very different class of business altogether—that of the more or less bogus company, which employs a duly registered chemist—and the argument, I understand, has been used by three or four of the gentlemen who have spoken that although this registered chemist is by the Sub-section obliged to be in charge of the business, yet he will, after all, be under the control of one or two persons who are not skilled and have no knowledge of the business, and may not even care how it is carried on. For my own part I confess there is force in that argument, and if we can find any form of words—I think it possible they might be found—which would not make it necessary to place a chemist on the Army and Navy Board, but which would make it necessary that some member of these small companies should be a duly registered chemist, I should be very glad if it could be done. I may say that we have been considering this matter very carefully, and a clause was drawn up in a tentative form, the actual words suggested being as follows :

A body corporate in England or a partnership in Scotland who wishes to use the name "chemist and druggist" should have a director or one of the partners, as the case may be, who should be a registered chemist.

The effect of that clause would be that where the description "chemist and druggist" was used someone must be on the board, and that where the description "chemist and druggist" was not used—as in the case of Harrod's Stores—it would not be necessary. (Hear, hear.) I think if that were done it might possibly meet your views. It would at any rate prevent the ordinary chemist's shop from—as pointed out by Mr. Stanger—being practically the same as being left in the hands of an individual who is not a chemist because he merely employs a chemist. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether there is any other point upon which I ought to touch, but I think I have covered the whole of the ground.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P. : I should like just to ask whether the Order in Council will be open to discussion and criticism. We are very anxious that the Bill should not be passed without the full knowledge of Parliament.

The Earl of Crewe : When the Order in Council is laid before Parliament it brings into operation the machinery of the Rules Publication Act, and it does this. In the first place, notice is given in the "Gazette" of the intention to make an order, and this notice also contains an indication of the place where copies of the order can be obtained. The



THE EARL OF CREWE.

Introduced the Government Bill in 1906 and again this Session. On Mr. Asquith becoming Prime Minister, the Earl succeeded Lord Elgin at the Colonial Office as Secretary.

rule-making authority then have to take into consideration any representations that may be made by interested persons. Now, although I desire to speak with enormous respect of the House of Commons, I very much doubt whether it is the best possible tribunal to judge of the details—by debate or otherwise—in matters of this kind. I am rather inclined to think that these things are more satisfactorily done by representations made by bodies interested—including, of course, the various members of Parliament—to this Department. I confess I do not think it is for the public advantage that matters of this kind, which are, after all, really administrative, should be made the subject of public discussion and public debate in the House of Commons. Perhaps, however, some of you have thought differently, but, at any rate, I know a case where the result was not altogether happy.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P. : So long as Parliament has an opportunity of bringing its opinion to bear upon the question there does not seem the same objections.

The Earl of Crewe : There should be every possible opportunity, of course, of bringing public opinion and expert knowledge to bear upon the Department.

Mr. Julius Bertram, M.P. : May I remind your Lordship that these Orders in Council have occasionally a habit of getting out of print? That is an objection, of course, to not putting your regulations in the Act of Parliament.

The Earl of Crewe : That is a grievance I quite admit, and I can only assure you that I will mention it to the Department.

Mr. Julius Bertram, M.P. : I know a case in which the entire procedure is determined by Orders in Council, and the whole thing has been out of print for several years.

The Earl of Crewe : That, I think, as I have said, is a grievance.

Mr. Winfrey : My Lord, it only remains to me to thank your Lordship for receiving this deputation, and to express our great regret at the absence of Lord Tweedmouth, and especially at the reasons which have kept him away.

The Earl of Crewe : I thank you, gentlemen.

The deputation then withdrew.

The New Clause.

Our Lobby correspondent writes : The rough draft of the new clause which was read out to the members of the deputation has given a good deal of satisfaction to those interested in the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament. The material for this new addition to the Bill will be immediately handed over to the Government draftsman in order that it be incorporated in the Bill in orthodox Parliamentary language. In the Lobbies, however, there is a good deal of misgiving as to the possibility of making any real progress with the further stages of the Bill during the present Session of Parliament. Even with an autumn Session, which was recently decided upon as a practical necessity, the congestion of Government business is likely to become so enormous that little else beyond the principal measures to which the Ministry are pledged will probably be added to the Statute Book before the prorogation of Parliament in December next. It is quite possible, of course, that the Bill may succeed in passing its remaining stages in the Upper House, where it originated, but that the prospect of its being dealt with in the House of Commons, where it is likely to receive a good deal of opposition, is hardly regarded as possible even by its most sanguine supporters. Before the adjournment for the summer holidays the Finance Bill, among other measures, has to be got out of the way and passed on to the House of Lords, and on the reassembling in the autumn the Government will have their hands fuller even than they had perhaps anticipated with the remaining stages of the Licensing Bill, in addition to several others of first-class importance which they have over and over again expressed their intention of adding to the legislation of the country before the commencement of another Session. The Bill is down for Committee in the House of Lords on Tuesday, July 14.

A Federation Appeal.

Since our correspondence pages went to press we have received a letter from Mr. Edmund Jones, Hanley, Hon. Secretary of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations of Great Britain, headed "No Surrender,"

in which he says Lord Crewe's suggestion *re* the title "must be very disappointing to every individual chemist-proprietor and to those who have not surrendered their rights to Unqualified Companies and Capitalists. . . . The fight is not yet lost, however, neither have I lost my trust in the spirit of justice in the elected representatives of the people. I would therefore strongly appeal to all registered chemists throughout the kingdom to rouse themselves, individually and collectively, to impress upon their Parliamentary representatives all the facts of our case and to strive for their sympathy and support. Apathy of the many has been a great drawback in the past, and if we are not now to lose the fight and "throw up the sponge," we must stir ourselves, and at once. Can we not do this and back up our gallant leader?"

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

The Lord President of the Council is stated to be making good progress towards recovery, but some time must necessarily elapse before he will be in a position to resume his ministerial and departmental duties.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOPS.

We understand that one of the principal recommendations of the Select Committee, which for some time past has been considering the whole question of the hop industry under the chairmanship of Sir William Collins, M.P., is that in future no chemical preservatives or hop substitutes shall be employed in the brewing of beer, and that the present Marking Act shall be extended to foreign-imported hops.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

We are informed that negotiations are still on foot for the purpose of determining the advisability of bringing forward the question of the use of alcohol for industrial purposes on the remaining stages of the Budget. It may be remembered that at the commencement of the session Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, M.P., put down an amendment to the address on this particular subject, but it was not proceeded with at the time, it being hoped that a more favourable opportunity would be forthcoming when the Finance Bill was under consideration.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 246/40. Makers of Duraline soap.
- 227/52. Where can liquid diastase be bought?
- 247/4. Where can genuine Egyptian kohob be obtained?
- 241/44. Address of proprietors of or agents for Vermite.
- 24/96. Who are German makers of lactic-acid ferment?
- 246/9. Makers of mechanical figures for window-shows.
- 243/38. Agent in England for McGill's "Orange Blossom."
- 228/41. Name and address of first-hand dealers in drinking-straws.
- 245/20. Makers or dealers in aluminium phials for pills and tablets.
- 245/72. Makers of formaline tablets, blue in colour, sold in tins of fifty.
- 243/51. Agent in England for Dr. Bahr's "Ratin II," made in Copenhagen.
- 242/74. Suppliers of hand carding machines for producing absorbent cotton-wool in thin layers.
- 245/32. Particulars of the Bosco automatic photographic apparatus, and if obtainable in this country.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. DOMEIER & Co., 20-21 Harp Lane, London, E.C., have authorised Mr. L. Courtin and Mr. H. G. Warner to sign for the firm jointly *per procuration*.

MR. JOHN MULLETT, 49 Fenchurch Street, E.C., has been appointed by Mr. Antoine Schwartz, Nimes, agent in London for the sale of French herbs, seeds, roots, and other drugs.

LEOLYS SOAP (not Coly's) is what Messrs. F. S. Cleaver & Sons, Ltd., are making at the Franco-British Exhibition. The word represents the British lion (leo) and the French lily (lys). Souvenir boxes containing a miniature tablet of soap, miniature bottle of perfume, and miniature box of face-powder, are obtainable at the Exhibition.

J. S. W. PREPARATIONS, LTD., manufacturers of John Strange Winter's hair and toilet specialities, have taken new premises at 154 High Street, Fulham, as a local dépôt, and will remove there in the course of this month. The company reports steadily growing business. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. Stannard's recent failure was a purely personal matter, in no way connected with the above-mentioned business. Mr. Stannard has this week obtained his discharge.

IREX TOOTH-POWDER.—The effective manner in which this dentifrice has been advertised, combined with the recommendations by dentists and doctors, has, the Odol Chemical Works inform us, remarkably increased the sales. The works are still giving retailers free a flask of the dentifrice, by which they may demonstrate to customers the ingenious manner in which a portion of the powder is released from the flask. Our readers will get particulars by writing to 59-63 Park Street, London, S.E.

THE RESINOL CHEMICAL Co., 97 New Oxford Street, London, W.C., state in a circular letter that they have concluded "a very important agreement with the Inland Revenue Département in order to protect that portion of the trade who handle Resinol goods." Under this agreement each package sent out of the company's London office will bear a private mark by which the Inland Revenue inspectors can distinguish the goods sent from that office. The circular adds that if a package is found without this mark, the retail chemist will render himself liable, because it is not in accordance with the Inland Revenue Department's requirements. We do not know what this exactly means, and the company are unwilling to say more at present.

Personalities.

MR. C. I. HOOD, of the well-known Sarsaparilla house, is on holiday in London at present.

MR. JAMES M. BUSH, of Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., and Mrs. Bush have returned from a two-months' visit to the United States.

MR. W. H. LITTLEFIELD, chemist and druggist, High Street, was elected unopposed to a casual vacancy on the Ventnor (Isle of Wight) Urban District Council.

MR. DANIEL EVANS, Mayor of Margate, was presented to the King by the Secretary of State at the Levee held at St. James's Palace on Monday, July 6. Mr. Evans is a chemist and druggist in business in Margate.

At the Victoria University Miss Minnie J. Bell, daughter of Mr. Joseph Bell, chemist, Manchester, has graduated B.A. with first class honours in modern languages and literatures, and been awarded the Graduate Scholarship and the Samuel Robinson prize.

MR. ANTOINE CHIRIS informs us that Mr. Giuseppe Leone, of Reggio-di-Calabria, Italy, whom he has represented for many years in the sale of Messina essences (the business has latterly been known as "Les Hespérides"), has just died after a short illness.

MR. HARRY KEMP, chemist, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, a member of the Manchester City Council, is mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty. It has been suggested that a salary of £1,500. should be paid to the Lord Mayor, and it was stated at the last meeting, in reply to Mr. Kemp, that the proposal has been reported.

MR. J. HELFMAN, of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s Detroit staff, reached London on July 3, after a two months' tour on the Continent. Mr. Helfman edited the "Bulletin of Pharmacy" for eleven years, but now holds an important position in the firm's foreign department. Mr. Helfman expects to leave England for New York on July 30.

MR. FREDERICK TIDSWELL, chemist and druggist, Denholme, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the West Riding. Mr. Tidswell has been in business at Denholme for over thirty years—he took over his grandfather's business in 1877. He has held many local appointments, and was a member of the Denholme Local Board from 1881, and was first chairman of the District Council. He represented Denholme ten years on the Thornton School Board, and was chairman for three years. At present he is one of the governors of the Thornton Grammar School.

DR. HENRY ROBINSON, M.A., M.D., Cantab., was appointed district medical officer under the London County Council at the meeting of the General Purposes Committee on July 7. In the course of a discussion on the recommendation (which was opposed by half a dozen or so) Mr. R. A. Robinson (Chairman) remarked that his son had said he did not see why he should be prejudiced because his father had been working twenty years for London. Dr. Robinson took a scholarship at Cambridge from St. Paul's School, and obtained a first class in the Natural Science Tripos at Cambridge. He held the post of assistant medical registrar to St. George's Hospital.

MR. ROBERT MATTHEW BRONTE, who has been appointed examiner in pharmaceutical and general chemistry for the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, passed the examination and became a pharmaceutical chemist in April 1901. He has also obtained the



medical qualification of L.R.C.P.S.I., and is about to receive the diploma of Public Health. For some time Mr. Bronte has acted as assistant to the Professor of Chemistry at the Royal College of Science, Ireland. Mr. Bronte is a native of Armagh. He succeeds Mr. D. S. Jardin in the examinership to which he has just been appointed.

NAUSEOUS NUPTIALS.

(*A new Variant of an Old Song.*)

Young "Gregory Powder" and fair "Annie Seed" Were married one day, and the neighbours agreed, Though they all "camomile," it was well worth the walk, And gave all the "parishes food" for much talk. Two pretty bridesmaids were decked out so nattily, Rosy "Wincarnis" and pale "Sal Volatile," "Coltsfoot" and "poppy-heads" formed the bouquet, And "flowers of sulphur" were strewn in the way. "Wilt thou have this man?" questioned old Parson "Dose." The bride hung her head, and just murmured, "Eno's." Said her father—Sir "Lyn Seed"—with eyes moist and dim, "I can't 'senna' way little Annie with him." But a "draught" in the church had affected his voice, So nobody knew that he did not rejoice.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

THE Board of Examiners met on July 7 and approved the list of successful candidates at the recent examinations. Mr. G. W. Dipple, of Norwich, secured the highest number of marks, and is recommended by the Board for the Raphael Prize. We give the names of the chemists who were successful:

Light.

Jenkins, D. H., London | James, A., London
Optical Instruments.

Jenkins, D. H., London

General and Visual Optics.

In this section there were ninety-nine candidates, of whom fifty-four failed and forty-five passed. Of those who passed the following twenty-eight are chemists:

Hannaford, W., Watford
 Ingall, S. H., Ashford
 Rose, J., Manchester
 Baker, C. B., Nine Elms
 White, F., Bristol
 Fieldsend, A., Penistone
 Bloor, F. A., Longton
 Kelly, S. A., London
 Craig, E. F., London
 Lardent, J. C., London
 Walker, A. S., Morley
 Davis, F. T. S., London
 Perrett, G. S., Bexhill-on-Sea
 Head, S., Bournemouth
 Cobb, H. E., Brentford
 Taylor, J. J., Ashford

Millman, T. R., Gloucester
 Payne, H., Maidstone
 Scott, W. H., Sandy
 Cornfoot, T. B., Herne Bay
 Marshall, A. W., Romford
 Jenkins, D. H., London
 Gibson, J., Hexham
 Rouse, W. H. B., Hitchin
 Casewell, J. P., Vryburg,
 South Africa
 Brent, A. R., Victoria,
 Australia
 Maclellan, K. J. C., Edinburgh
 Jamieson, M. S., Kilmar-
 nock

Sight-testing.

There were 113 candidates in this section and seventy passed. Of those who passed the following thirty-eight are chemists:

Ingall, S. H., Ashford
 Sutcliffe, W. J., Bacup
 Hare, C., Birkdale
 Loveluck, G. D., Port Talbot
 Martin, F. J., London
 Standing, W., Darwen
 White, F., Bristol
 Jones, S. F., London
 Purdie, C. B., London
 Taylor, A. S., London
 Wilson, J. A., Chorley
 Jones, E. H., Manchester
 Mauder, W. H., Taunton
 Craig, E. F., London
 Lardent, J. C., London
 Walker, A. S., Morley
 Davis, F. T. S., London
 Perrett, G. S., Bexhill-on-Sea
 Carter, H., London
 Cobb, H. E., Brentford
 Taylor, J. J., Ashford

Marchant, W., Gloucester
 Millman, T. R., Gloucester
 Payne, H., Maidstone
 Pearson, B., London
 Isaac, J. R. R., Romford
 Escritt, H. T., London
 Cornfoot, T. B., Herne Bay
 Marshall, A. W., Lincoln
 Jenkins, D. H., London
 Powell, W. G., Sevenoaks
 Rouse, W. H. B., Hitchin
 Casewell, J. P., Vryburg,
 South Africa
 Brent, A. R., Victoria,
 Australia
 Pilgrim, W. E., Eastbourne
 Maclellan, K. J. C., Edinburgh
 Mallinson, G. A., Withington
 Jamieson, M. S., Kilmar-
 nock

The next examination of the Spectacle-makers' Company is to be held in Glasgow on September 7, 8, and 9.

British Optical Association.

THE following are the questions set in the theoretical part of the Dioptric Grade at the examination of the Association held in Glasgow on June 25. The time allowed for parts A and B was three hours, and the same for parts C, D, and E. Only four questions were to be attempted in part A, two in part B, and four in part C:

Part A.

1. What is meant by the refraction of light? Describe a simple experiment which will show that some bodies have the power of refracting light more strongly than others. (Twenty-five marks.)

2. Does light take any time to pass from one spot to another? If so describe some method of measuring its velocity. (Twenty marks.)

3. Show by the aid of a carefully drawn diagram the formation of an image in an ordinary plane mirror. (Twenty marks.)

4. It is required to enlarge a photograph up to twenty times its size. Sketch an arrangement for doing this, indicating accurately the relative positions of the screen, lens, and photograph. (Twenty marks.)

5. What is the "critical angle of reflection," and how can it be found for any two substances? (Twenty-five marks.)

Part B.

6. Make a working sketch of a spectacle-frame, single sides; $2\frac{7}{8}$ centres; arch-bridge $\frac{3}{8}$ above, $\frac{1}{4}$ out; pantoscopic eyes; short joints. (Fifteen marks.)

7. Describe the different forms of cemented bi-focal lenses, with the advantages and disadvantages of each. (Fifteen marks.)

8. Set down the signs applicable to spectacle prescriptions and against each its signification. (Ten marks.)

Part C.

9. Define (a) the optic axis of the eye, (b) the angle "alpha," (c) minimum visual angle, (d) amplitude of accommodation, (e) corneal astigmatism. (Thirty marks.)

10. Draw a diagram showing the course of rays, for a hypermetropic wearing his correcting lens, from an object within his range of accommodation to the retina. Either indicate by dotted lines in the drawing, or state in words, the points of convergence of the bundle of the rays between the correcting lens and the eye, and also between the cornea and the crystalline lens. (Fifty marks.)

11. Explain the principle of the construction of Snell's test type. What is the ratio of the size of the letters in the line numbered 60 m. to the size of those in the line numbered 9 m.? (Thirty-five marks.)

12. By what steps with the system you use yourself would you expect to discover the correction in a case of hypermetropic astigmatism? (Fifty marks.)

13. In the above case the patient will sometimes say at first that the vertical line on the fan appears most distinct, and afterwards may say that the horizontal line seems most distinct. Explain this. (Forty marks.)

Part D.

14. Describe the iris, its connections, and functions. (Forty-five marks.)

15. State what you know of the conditions affecting sight which depend on congenital malformation of the eye. (Forty-five marks.)

Part E.

16. What are esophoria, exophoria, and hyperphoria; under what circumstances do you usually find each condition? Give your usual method of procedure in each case. (Thirty marks.)

17. Describe the usual methods of measuring latent weakness of the extra-ocular muscles, and explain one method fully. How would you measure the actual deviation of an eye? (Thirty marks.)

At the Counter.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA comes an example of the educated native's command of the English language, per Mr. J. E. Miller, Grahamstown :

SIR.—I beg to inquire from your ability of Chemicalists helps to release me from the following. I your poor servant have been a good Singer in a year ago but now I am so spoiled in so much that I can manage to sing the Second Bass, therefore I beg so stating want you to let me know your medicines of curing such hindrances. I will be much pleased if you explain yours of such and, as well tell me the best way of overcoming that and obtaining my former voice. I will congratulate you assisting if Possible. In reply if at all you are able to cure me. State the value of the medicine.

I remain

Your unknown servant.

ANOTHER dusky gentleman wrote to Mr. J. Austin Thomas, Porow, C.C., in the following strain :

SIR.—I have the honour to draw these lines in the case of the same Bottle of medicine which I got from the same Chemist. Kindly make me the same mixture of one Bottle excluding the other bottle for rubbing.

Having the same honour

to be your obedient servant.

GLORY DIVINE.—Small Child : "Twopennyworth of glory divine." Chemist : "Are you sure it is glory divine you want?" Small Child : "Yes, sir, quite sure." Chemist : "For what does your mother want it?" Small Child : "To throw it around the room and in the back-yard." The Chemist divined that what she wanted was chloride of lime.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., July 9.

THERE is a better feeling in the market this week, and although wholesale druggists are still under stock-taking influences, there has been more inquiry for goods. The lemon market is clearer, in so far as the question of Italian export duties on lemon produce is settled. Opium news all tends to confirm the belief that waiting is the wise policy. It may be well for those who have large dealings in olive oil to cover their requirements, as it may be scarce. Glycerin has also firmed. The following shows the principal changes or price features of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Iron sulphate	Acetic acid	Opium	Ammonia sulphate
Lemon juice	Cascara sagrada		Cocoa butter
Lemon oil	Citric acid		Copaiba
	Otto of rose		Euonymus
	Tartaric acid		Hydrastis
			Peppermint oil

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, July 9.—Sales to the United States amount to sixty cases of new opium at 16s. 10d. per lb. The market is firm.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A moderate amount of business in staple drugs is recorded. Opium is easier, but last week's price for druggists' quality is maintained. Cascara sagrada is lower, 6c. per lb. being quoted to-day. Curaçao aloes is easy at 6½c. per lb. Refined camphor has declined to 50c. Oil of peppermint lower at \$1.40. Copaiba is still 47c. per lb., and easy.

London Markets.

ACID, ACETIC, is in excellent demand at present, and some are buying beyond their contract limits, with the result that the market is firmer, but there is no alteration in price.

ACID, CITRIC.—Cabled messages from Italy state that the Bill imposing an export duty on citrate of lime was passed on Tuesday (July 7). This market is firmer at 1s. 4d. per lb. for foreign. English makers are not quoting for spot. For delivery during the next two weeks the acid is difficult to find, but for delivery at the end of the month or beginning of August it is plentiful. August-September delivery is quoted 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Foreign crystals are 10½d. to 10¾d., and English 10¾d. to 11d. The market is firm.

AMMONIA SULPHATE.—Lower. London, 11l. 7s. 6d. to 11l. 10s.; Hull, 11l. 6s. 3d. to 11l. 8s. 9d.; Leith, 11l. 10s. to 11l. 12s. 6d.; Liverpool 11l. 8s. 9d. to 11l. 10s.

BALSAM OF TOLU.—Small tins of the genuine are held for 1s. 2d.

BAYBERRY BARK.—Letters received from the source of supply of this article report available stock as limited, owing to very low price which has prevailed in the last couple of years, curtailing gathering. Present price is about 2½d. per lb. c.i.f.

BUCHU LEAVES are quiet but firm, with sales privately of good green rounds at 8½d. per lb. The stock of these is not large, and the crop is now over.

CAMPHOR.—Crude is steady. Some good is offered on the spot at 160s. and 165s., and there appears to be buyers of any good brand at about 10s. less. Japanese refined tablets

are quiet at 2s. 2½d. for ¼-oz. and 1s. 8½d. for 1-oz. Business has been done in China crude on the spot at 142s. 6d. per cwt., with further sellers therat. To arrive there are buyers at 137s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for July-August shipment. Refined is unchanged and quiet.

CANADA BALSAM.—Barrels are still to be got at 2s. 2d., and cases at 2s. 3d.

CASCARA SAGRADA is rather more firmly held, consequent upon the improved outlook for American business, and 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. is quoted according to age, being spot price. Offers of new crop were received here at 33s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—The new crop will be late. Spot demand is fairly good at the last rates.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar quiet, with only a small business passing at steady prices. Sellers of August-October delivery at 4½d. per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER is lower; 30 tons of Cadbury's A having sold at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1d., the average being 1s. 1½d., or 1½d. lower. In Holland Van Houtens sold at 76.35c., and other makers at 69c.

CODEINE.—Quiet and unchanged at last advance, makers' prices being on the basis of 11s. 3d. per oz. for the pure crystals, 70-oz. contracts, for delivery over six months; smaller quantities 3d. per oz. more.

COPAIBA.—Genuine Maracaibo is offering at 2s. 2½d. c.i.f., and Para at 2s. 10d. Several arrivals of Para have taken place in New York, and the price has dropped to about the equivalent to 2s. 10d. per lb.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Liverpool quotes 20l. 10s., and London 21l. 10s.

CORIANDER-SEED has continued to advance in price during the week, and fair sales of Morocco have been made at 10s. 6d. up to 12s. per cwt. Holders are now asking 12s. 6d. for a limited quantity.

CREAM OF TARTAR is a quiet but steady market, the present quotations being for 98 per cent. foreign ground 78s., with the English ground 78s. per cwt., and the 92 per cent. foreign ground at 72s. and the English at 74s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—Owing to the absence of offers of new crop from Morocco, the market is dearer. Ordinary to good Morocco is now quoted 40s. to 42s. 6d., and Malta 45s. per cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—An arrival of 22 cases fine reboiled is just in, but holders ask 13l. per cwt., which is beyond buyers' ideas. A further lot is expected shortly.

EUONYMUS ROOT BARK is slightly lower, and is now quoted at 1s. 4d. per lb. on the spot.

GALLS.—Weak; with no demand on the spot, but bids have been made for goods to arrive. Blues are quoted nominally 62s. 6d. to 65s., greens 42s. 6d., to 45s., and whites 40s. to 41s.

GINGER.—Only 203 packages of Jamaican were offered in Wednesday's auction, and, notwithstanding the hot weather, not a single bid was obtained.

GRAINS OF PARADISE continue scarce. One holder is reported to be asking 100s., but some can still be had at about 67s. 6d.

GUAIACUM.—The lots offered in last auction have been cleared.

HYDRASTIS (Golden Seal).—The autumn-dug root has declined slightly in sympathy with the price of the new crop spring-dug, and is now quoted at 8s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—The 17 bales of Johore offered in last week's auction have since been sold at 5s. 10d. per lb. Matto Grosso sellers want 5s. 10d. per lb. Cartagena is rather easier at 4s. 2d. per lb.

IRON SULPHATE.—Ordinary keeps firm, one dealer having advanced his price to 57s. 6d. per ton.

LEMON-JUICE.—English pressed is dearer; 1s. 5d. is the general price, and only about 500 gals. offering at that.

LIME-JUICE is in better demand. Sales of fair pale have been made at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d., and 1s. 5d. is being asked for one lot. Common quality can still be had at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.

MACE.—Steady. West Indian in demand at full prices;

33 packages offered and sold, good to fine pale at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., fair 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d., and ordinary 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.

MENTHOL is quiet but firm. A small business has been done this week at 6s. 9d. per lb. for spot Kobayashi and 6s. 7d. for Suzuki.

MORPHIA.—Unchanged and quiet, with a slightly easier feeling in sympathy with the crude article.

MUSK.—Tonquin very quiet. Fine thin blue-skin Pile 1 quoted 70s. to 75s. per oz.; Pile 3, 50s. to 55s. per oz.; old-fashioned Pile 1, 50s. to 55s. per oz., and Pile 3, 35s. per oz. Cabardine (Russian) is offered at 19s. to 20s. per oz.; China, 20s. to 24s. per oz.

NUTMEGS.—Quiet; 50 boxes of Singapore offered and two of 81's defective sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 78's sound were bought in at 7d.; 5 cases Ceylon sold, 78's in shell at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and 84's slightly limey and wormy at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. West Indian steady; 213 packages offered and sold at 1s. 7d. for 55's, 1s. for 62's to 63's, and proportionately lower to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 118's.

OIL, ANISEED, is slow. Sales have been made at 4s. 6d. on the spot. For arrival bids of 4s. 1d. for August-September is wanted. For a parcel of 10 cases of "Ship" brand 4s. 1d. was bid and refused, 4s. 2d. being the price.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—A very quiet market at 56s. to 57s. per barrel for new Norwegian on the spot, whilst c.i.f. price comes out at 56s. per barrel. There is a falling tendency in the Norway market, and finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil was sold last week at 52s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. Hot weather prevents the refineries from working, and the interest for unrefined oil, therefore, is a minimal one. The exports from Bergen up to July 6 amount to 8,975 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels, against 5,759 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels at the same date of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—The market is easier, consequent upon settlement of the export-duty proposal. For the new crop there are sporting quotations only so far, but 4s. c.i.f. is regarded in one quarter as the value. On the spot 3s. 9d. to 4s. is now asked.

OIL OF LIMES.—Sales of distilled have been made at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 7d., and more can be had at the latter price.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Sales of H.G.H. have been made at 11s. The best brands of Wayne County are held for 6s. 3d., while outside brands can be had at about 3d. less. It is reported that 6 cases D. & O. ex last auction have been sold privately at 5s. 6d. per lb. Other brands of tin oil are also rather easier, and it might be possible to buy at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Japanese quiet at 4s. 6d. per lb. spot.

OPIUM.—A quiet market, reports from Turkey being still contradictory, which deters buyers and stops business. There is very little Turkey opium offering. Persian is held for 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb. for over 11 per cent. test and 14s. 9d. per lb. for 10 per cent., but demand is slow in sympathy with the position of the Turkey drug.

SMYRNA, June 27:—From the opening to the close of the market there was a keen demand and all the orders were executed, with a rise of 5 piastres, in consequence of the favourable disposition shown by two big holders, who perhaps hoped that the demand would have continued and that they could have obtained higher prices. Sales were: 68 cases extra Karahissar t.q. at 18s. 3d., and 1 case prime Karahissar at 17s. 2d. c.i.f. European ports. Market closed very firm at these prices. Arrivals 77 cases, against 58 cases on the same date last year. The rain still continues in certain districts. Reports from Afion, Karahissar, intimate that it has lasted a whole night, occasioning heavy losses, for the crop is just in process of being gathered. This circumstance will certainly cause a further advance in price.

SMYRNA, June 30.—Since May 31 our opium market has been very active owing to a continual demand from America, and the price, which opened at 13s., followed an upward move until it reached the high figure of 19s. The sales amount to 217 baskets, of which 191 are for the United States and the balance for England and the Continent. As regards the crop, the weather conditions have been very abnormal during the past two months, for the plants first suffered by drought and then by too much rain during the harvesting period. The estimates of the outturn are very contradictory, and vary from 3 to 5,000 cases, the latter, however, coming from Constantinople sources. After careful calculation about 3,500 cases may be put down as the whole of the Turkey yield. The arrivals to date amount to 115 cases, against 62 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 41, against 10. Our stock is now about 1,634 cases, against 979 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 60, against 36.

OTTO OR ROSES.—The advices which are now coming forward to agents state that this season's distillation shows a shortage compared with the average, and although prices are not fixed, it is freely stated that they will be higher. We give two opinions:

Some considerable time must elapse before this year's prices can be established. The very reduced quantity of the output, coupled with the fact that only a small quantity of last year's product remains, must of necessity, however, cause the new quotation to be above that of last year. Under such circumstances the small stocks at present in hand are being very firmly held by owners.

The old prices still remain in force. Dealers, having old stock, seem anxious to sell, but find no ready buyers. Consumers do not feel disposed to replenish their stock with new otto, for various reasons, including the general dulness in the perfumery business. The latest advices from Bulgaria state that so far prices have been fixed there in only three villages in the county of Kazanlik, and in one in the county of Stara-Zagora, on the basis of last year's prices. The growers at first expected and demanded much higher prices this year, but exporters were not eager to buy heavily for speculative purposes, preferring to wait until some reliable estimate of the season's output is available. Hence last year's prices still prevail in Bulgaria.

POTASHES are scarce on spot, 1st American being held for 36s., and 1st Montreal for 38s., while Liverpool offers 1st Montreals at 35s. to 36s. Buyers of Montreal potashes should see that they get the Government certificate which is now issued to shippers.

QUININE.—Java is offering at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., according to quantity, and bids of 7d. for round quantities having been refused. The market for this and other brands is stagnant.

SARSAPARILLA continues in fair demand, and sales of native red Jamaica have been made at 2s. 2d., Lima at 1s. 7d., and Native Red 1s. 2d. and 1s. 3d.

SENEGA.—Offers of new crop were received at 1s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f., and a small business done at that, but it would be difficult to find sellers now under 2s. per lb. c.i.f. Reports from the interior state that the article is already being marketed, and quite high prices have been paid; but these prices have restricted business, and it is probable that holders will weaken in their ideas as the goods come in more freely.

SERPENTARY is quoted at 1s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—Business has been quiet this week, the home trade demands being restricted on account of stock-taking. T.N. on the spot quoted 137s. 6d. per cwt. nominally. Bids for forward June-July shipment would be entertained at 130s. per cwt. c.i.f.

Soy is very scarce on the spot, only a few barrels of outside brands offering at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.

TAMARINDS.—East India are scarce on the spot. Sales are reported at 12s. 6d. for near arrival, but 14s. is now asked.

WILD CHERRY BARK.—Prime thin bark is quoted at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. on the spot, whilst a good manufacturing article can be got at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

English Herb Crops.

MITCHAM.

Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., report that the general condition of the various crops in the Surrey district is up to the average; the weather when planting out the young peppermint was very favourable and the new mint looks well. The acreage, however, is about the same as last year. Lavender looks well, but the quantity under cultivation is considerably less than formerly, the demand for the oil being exceedingly small.

HITCHIN.

Messrs. W. Ransom & Son state that the weather conditions this season have been generally favourable for the growth of medicinal plants, but some have suffered from the cold and wet summer of last year.

BELLADONNA is about an average crop, but not quite equal to that of last year.

HENBANE has been one of the shortest crops on record; in some fields it was a complete failure. Many plants died off last autumn, and the severe winter appears to have killed others. The first year's plants look fairly good at present and there should be a better supply next year.

LAVENDER looks well, and with favourable weather there should be a good yield. Low prices have, however, discouraged cultivation, and the total output will be much below that of former years.

PEPPERMINT is thin, but it is too early to say much of the prospects.

ACONITE looks fairly well and should yield average crops.

ROSEMARY has suffered much from the severity of the winter frosts and many of the plants are killed.

HEMLOCK is plentiful.

ELATERIUM will probably yield an average crop.

WHITE POPPIES look fairly well, but much depends on the weather of the next few weeks.

LONG MELFORD.

Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., state that the wet season last year has had a prejudicial effect on the greater part of our medicinal crops, and the cold spring has delayed growth.

ACONITE (*Aconitum Napellus*) will be rather a short crop, owing to lack of rain the last few weeks.

BELLADONNA.—A fair crop, though late. The cold wet spring has kept the plants back, and they were not sufficiently advanced to be damaged by the late frosts. The dry season has matured the herb too quickly, the crop will therefore not be a heavy one. Seedling plants badly want rain.

CHAMOMILE.—An average crop, though rather late in flowering.

DILL promises well, and if the weather permits good harvesting, we should have a good supply of oil.

FOXGLOVE.—The second year plants have done well, but the seedlings for next year badly want rain.

HEMLOCK.—An average crop, much later than usual.

HENBANE.—The wet weather of last year was bad for this, and a quantity of the first year plants died off altogether during the winter. The cold spring made the second year plants late in coming on, and they have now suffered from the drought, so that the crop will be a short one. The first year seedlings for next year's crop are looking healthy, but badly want rain.

LAVENDER.—The bushes look very well, and if fine weather holds the oil should be above the average in quality, the fine weather suiting this plant.

PEPPERMINT requires rain, but plants look healthy, and we anticipate a fair crop with better oil than last year.

ROSEMARY.—An average crop.

ROSES.—Very good crop, quite a "rose year."

HOLBEACH.

Mr. Joseph Seymour informs us that the peppermint crops are not doing well this season. There was too much rain and cold weather in the early spring and very little rain this last month, consequently the plants are not making much headway. It is rather early to tell what the crops will be.

BROADSTONE.

Messrs. Rivers, Hill & Co., Ltd., report as follows:

LAVIDER.—Very promising until recent drought. Plants now being forced rapidly into bloom, fear serious shortage in quantity.

MINT.—Medium crop, also suffering from drought.

THYME, BALM, ROSEMARY, MARJORAM, and other herbs. Good crop all round.

CARSHALTON.

Messrs. Potter & Clarke's manager at Wrythe Lane Farm says: "The lavender is a fair crop, peppermint good. Generally the herb crop is good, with the exception of chamomile, which with us has done badly this year."

Copper Sulphate in France.

The importation of sulphate of copper into France in 1907 reached a lower figure than has been attained for many years. The steady rate of decline is shown by the following figures expressed in metric tons: 1904, 29,657; 1905, 22,274; 1906, 15,831; and 1907, 10,556. The comparative healthy condition of the vines during the last few years is no doubt responsible to a great extent for this gradual falling-off in imports, but much of it is also due to the increasing output of French makers, who are protected by an import-duty of 30f. per ton. An important British firm has erected works at Bordeaux for the manufacture of copper sulphate, and began operations early this year. Almost all the sulphate imported into Bordeaux in 1907 (6,431 m. tons) came from the United Kingdom.

Hankow Wood-oil.

Reviewing the Hankow wood-oil market during last year, the British Consul at that port states that the rapid fluctuations of the later months damaged the trade as much as the high exchange of the earlier part of the year, during the first half of which the oil could be bought in New York cheaper than in Hankow. Prices locally during the year were exceptionally high, ranging from 19s. to 22s. per cwt., owing, the native dealers say, to a poor crop. Adulteration was less noticeable than in 1906, but there was still a lack of body and low specific gravity, due to the attempts of Hankow sellers to improve the appearance, and the quality remained below

standard. Shipping facilities were adequate, although serious complaints of short weight on delivery in the home market recur; these are traceable to dishonest weighing, theft during conveyance, rough handling during loading and transhipment, and poor storage, as well as failure to see that the barrels used are properly coopered before shipment. The exports from Hankow during 1907 amounted to 470,793 cwt., valued at 539,811*l.*, against 563,706 cwt., valued at 689,170*l.*, in 1906.

Sicilian Products.

According to the report of the British Consul at Messina, the total exports of the essential oils of lemon and orange amounted to 702 tons, of which 273 tons were sent to the United States, 123 tons to the United Kingdom, and 51 tons to Austria-Hungary. The exportation to the United States was greatly increased, as compared with that for 1906, owing to the fact that, under the administration of the Pure Food Law in that country, essences to the value of approximately 18,000*l.* were refused admission, thereby obliging importers to send for fresh consignments. The quantities exported in the last four years have been 406 tons in 1903, 391 tons in 1904, 413 tons in 1905, and 451 tons in 1906. The total export of citrate of lime was 4,737 tons in 1907, as compared with 4,349 tons in 1906, 3,043 tons in 1905, 3,649 tons in 1904, and 2,246 tons in 1903. Of the total exportation in 1907, 1,628 tons were sent to France, 1,485 tons to the United States, and 771 tons to the United Kingdom. More than half the total exportation of concentrated lemon-juice was sent to the United Kingdom—viz., 575 tons from a total of 984 tons. In 1906, 888 tons were exported, 1,107 tons in 1905, 2,059 tons in 1904, and 1,419 tons in 1903. The olive-oil crop was also good in 1907, accounting for a considerable rise in the quantity exported. From a total exportation of 1,084 tons, 398 tons were sent to the United States, 333 tons to Belgium, and 105 tons to the United Kingdom. In 1906 the exports amounted to 899 tons, in 1905 to 883 tons, in 1904 to 1,153 tons, and in 1903 to 1,259 tons. Wine-lees fell somewhat in the quantity exported in 1907, as compared with 1906. The greater proportion went to the United Kingdom (1,860 tons), 1,589 tons going to the United States, 583 tons to Belgium, and 487 tons to France. The figures for the last five years are 5,725 tons in 1903, 4,917 tons in 1904, 4,606 tons in 1905, 5,104 tons in 1906, and 4,916 tons in 1907. Among the Palermo exports last year were 232 tons raw lemon-juice (1906, 696 tons), 835 tons citrate of lime (1906, 534 tons), 77 tons manna (1906, 106 tons), and 286 cwt. essential oils.

Sicilian Olive-oil Crop.

Supplementary to the information regarding the Italian olive-oil crops published in our issue of April 25, p. 652, the Board of Trade have now received a report from H.M. Consul at Palermo giving the estimates of production in Sicily during 1907-8, which are as follows: Palermo and Trapani, about 78,000 quintals; Messina, about 40,000 quintals; Catania, Girgenti, and Caltanissetta, about 20,000 quintals. The total production is estimated at 195,000 quintals, of which about three-fifths was exported, 43,000 quintals going to the mainland of Italy. In addition some 44,000 quintals of pyrene or sulphur oil is produced. The British Vice-Consul at Syracuse reports that the production in the province of Siracusa was about 6,000 metric tons, comprising 1,500 tons extra fine quality, 3,000 tons primaria or pagliana, 1,000 tons seconds, and 500 tons thirds. (Quintal = 220 lb.; metric ton = 2,204 lb.)

Californian Eucalyptus Oil.

This globulus oil, originally introduced into England by the Downie Boiler Incrustation Preventative Co., of Alameda County, near San Francisco Bay, was the pioneer of oils of its type. The oil was distilled by this firm during the years 1884 to 1889, when its preparation was dropped owing to the low price of Algerian oil and its varying cineol content. The high prices during the influenza epidemic of 1892 attracted Californian oil from other distillers to this country, but owing to Australian competition supplies gradually receded. According to Ed. Kremers ("Pharm. Rev.", June 1908) the producers in 1906 are principally three distillers, and a large proportion of their products is used in the manufacture of proprietary remedies of local repute. He states that about 5,000 lb. is distilled annually by Mr. Scheuddig, and is distributed to retailers and for use in the manufacture of proprietary remedies at Los Angeles. D. N. C. Heron also distills a quantity of oil for use in his own remedies, while H. Silkwood reports that during 1906 he produced 1 ton of oil, the output being restricted to the supply of leaves.

THE SALE OF CHLORODYNE in Singapore is strict. Last month Mr. K. Struve, manager, of the Medical Hall, 23 Battery Road, was charged with failing to keep legal records of sales and was fined \$25. A similar charge in regard to potassium cyanide was also heard, and judgment was reserved.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, July 1, at three o'clock p.m., Mr. John Smith (President) in the chair. The other members present were Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. W. F. Wells, W. Vincent Johnson, W. J. Hardy, W. Doig, Thomas Batt, R. Blair, D. M. Watson, P. N. White, C. F. Fairweather, George D. Beggs, J. Michie, and J. H. Bowden.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The REGISTRAR read a letter from the Colonial Office, transmitting copies of an Enactment of the State of Perak (Federated Malay States), and of an Ordinance of St. Vincent (Windward Islands) with reference to the sale of poisons.

A letter was read from a gentleman in England stating that, although he is licensed in Ireland, the English Society had demanded a penalty from him for selling poisons in London. He asked for an expression of opinion on the matter from the Council of the Irish Society. The PRESIDENT expressed surprise that a licentiate should profess such ignorance of the law. This Society had, of course, no jurisdiction in the matter.

Messrs. R. H. Armour, E. Cahill, W. Dunphy, J. Johnston, P. D. Larkin, C. R. McMullen, H. C. Meyrick, and W. Wright (pharmaceutical chemists), E. A. Adams and T. G. Blair (registered druggists) wrote notifying changes in their addresses.

The Institute of Chemistry presented the Council with a copy of the book, "A List of Official Chemical Appointments." On the motion of Mr. W. J. HARDY, seconded by Mr. W. Doig, a vote of thanks was passed to them for the book.

REPORTS

were adopted from the following : The Law Committee, the Certificates Committee, the House Committee, the School Committee, and the Declarations Committee.

The Royal Irish Constabulary notified the deaths of Michael Carney, chemist and druggist; Thomas Kelly, chemist and druggist; and James Flaffey, registered druggist; and the Registrar notified the death of Philip Hoffe, Ph.C.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. BEGGS moved, and Mr. VINCENT JOHNSON seconded, a motion that Mr. Patrick Kelly, M.P.S.I., be re-elected Professor of Chemistry in the Society's School. This was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the HON. TREASURER, seconded by Dr. WHITLA, the following were elected members of the Society : Mr. James Barry, Ph.C. (Cork), Dr. R. M. Bronte, Ph.C. (Dublin), Mr. H. P. Heney, Ph.C. (Dublin), and Mr. George A. C. Scott, Ph.C. (Portrush).

Mr. William Dowling, Ph.C. (Tralee), Mr. Thomas Keawell, Ph.C. (Westport), and Mr. John J. Cole, Ph.C. (90 Main Street, Cavan) were, on the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. JOHNSTON, nominated for membership of the Society.

The election of Examiner in Chemistry was considered, and after discussion Dr. R. M. Bronte, Ph.C., of Dublin, was unanimously elected to conduct the Pharmaceutical and General Chemistry Division of the Licence examination.

The Council then separated.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

THE following have passed : Katie Jane Hinchy, James Cathcart Boyle, James Joseph Shevlin, Eldon Arthur Stanley Oldham, Cornelius Mannin, Ellen Flanagan, Ernest Charles Harding Ewart, Archibald Going Cooke, James Alexander Cherry, Robert Gordon McKinstry, Walter George Phillips, John James Loughran. One candidate has been passed, subject to the ratification of the Council, and twenty-six candidates have been rejected. The regulations passed by the Council on June 3 (C. & D. June 13, p. 895) have been approved by the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council in Ireland, and the fact has been gazetted.

Franco-British Exhibition.

BRITISH CROWN COLONIES.

THE pavilion allotted to the display of products from our Crown Colonies is by no means commensurate with their importance, as only five colonies participate—viz. Southern Nigeria, Gambia, Gold Coast, Mauritius, and Fiji. The pride of place has been given to

Southern Nigeria,

which has an interesting and valuable collection of native bronze and brass images, some of them said to be over a thousand years old, and many native curios which cannot fail to interest the casual visitor. From an industrial point of view the collection of exhibits of West African produce leaves nothing to be desired, there being an adequate display of palm oil, rubber, maize, shea butter, cocoa, cotton, piassava, bitumen, and copal.

Palm oil is the staple product, and Miller Bros., of Liverpool, show the various qualities, including the hard and soft Calabar oils of good orange-red colour. The white palm kernel oil, which is of rather softer consistency than palm oil, is also shown. This is mostly used in soap manufacture, and is even used by the natives as a butter substitute. The bulk of the palm oil shipped from West Africa is produced in Southern Nigeria, and the exports in 1906 were valued at over two million sterling.

Rubber from *Funtumia elastica* is second in importance, this being chiefly exported from the factories on the Niger at Calabar and Siluke : all qualities of West African are shown in cases, these including Benin lump, root and nigger rubber, the last-named being largely adulterated : the rubber trade to Southern Nigeria is worth about 300,000/- per annum. It is curious that shea butter does not find much use in this country. It is chiefly employed in the preparation of edible fats and in soap manufacture, but among the natives the fat, which is obtained by boiling the seed kernels in water, is a staple article of food, and also an illuminant. Alta beans and dika kernels are also used for similar purposes. The trees from which copal is obtained are scattered over the Protectorate. It is exported chiefly from the western and central divisions, where it is obtained from living trees, so that in this respect it resembles Manila copal. In 1906 the exports amounted to 28,440 lb., valued at 1,023/-.

Among the minor products are Guinea grains, Guinea corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), and unbleached ginger, cultivated by the Forestry Department, and valued in January 1908 at from 48s. to 50s. per cwt. Two specimens of acacia are shown, one marked acacia catechu ; this is in the form of brown masses of agglomerated tears, and is known as Niger gum : another example is marked "Anogeissus ciocarpus," and consists of a low woody gum of little market value.

Gambia.

The Gambia Colony shows a large number of exhibits representing the arts and crafts of the natives; and of produce the chief items are ground nuts, palm kernels, beeswax, and rubber. France is the largest consumer of Gambia's exports, but England has by far the lion's share of her imports. Gambia is extremely prolific in medicinal herbs, roots, and nuts, samples of which are exhibited ; but they have been pushed indiscriminately into a case, and although each bundle bears a label, the genius who tied them on has placed the blank side to the public. From the catalogue we learn that the remedies include embrocations, blood-purifiers, antiseptics, nerve-tonics, etc., most of them bearing curious names. No. 32 is kobolikobolo (an internal pain-killer), and barro sorvo is an antidote for tsetse-fly bites. The physic nuts (*Jatropha Curcas*), which the natives value highly for their purgative properties, might be studied systematically ; but historical *materia medica* tells us that this remark is made by each succeeding generation of those who look into the matter for the first time. Mangrove bark and beeswax, the latter consisting of rough, half-classified and clarified wax in blocks, are also exhibited. As a rule Gambia wax is fairly pure, and always commands its price.

The Gold Coast.

The court devoted to the produce of the Gold Coast Colony is thoroughly representative, but no catalogue of the exhibits was available at the time of our visit. The most important products on view are gold, rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, kola, and timber, and among the principal minor products are ivory, Guinea grains, copal, cotton, and ginger. One of the finest specimens of copal in existence is shown in a glass case, in which particulars are given showing the phenomenal rise in exports of copal from the Gold Coast from 1898 to 1907. In the former year they amounted to 12,693 lb., valued at 222*l.*, but by last year they had risen to 398,363 lb., valued at 5,134*l.* In the centre of the Court is a case of general agricultural products, which includes representative samples of coconut oil of local manufacture, tiger nuts, castor seed, purging nuts, and krobonko nuts, used by the natives as a food. The Gold Coast provides the principal supplies of African kola, good specimens of which are shown, both dried for export and the fresh preserved with formalin. Most of the kola business is in the hands of Hausa traders, who purchase or barter the nuts from the natives and carry them to the coast, whence they are exported to Lagos, and so find their way to Liverpool and elsewhere. A small exhibit is made of croton seed, Guinea grains, native shea butter, annatto seed, lemongrass oil, ginger, and kino. Lemongrass oil is a new product for the Gold Coast, but it is not wise that its cultivation should be encouraged in view of over-production in several tropical countries. A small glass dish of African kino of outwardly good quality is interesting, but this description is now practically off the market, limited requirements being supplied by India. Palm kernels and palm oil are much in evidence at this Court; but rubber is also a feature, a large specimen case being devoted to this product, the exports of which amount to between three and four million pounds per annum. Some of the samples of *Funtumia* rubber on show are claimed to be equal in quality to Para biscuit. Coffee and cocoa beans are also shown, and the native curios help to make up an interesting and effective display.

Mauritius.

Of chief interest among the six hundred odd exhibits of this Colony is the show of vanilla on behalf of Mr. F. N. Langlois, of Pamplemousses. The samples, which are enclosed in a pyramidal glass case, are of remarkably fine quality, and consist mostly of long lengths of good chocolate colour, while many of the bundles have well-developed crystals of coumarin. Mr. Langlois is one of the principal growers in Mauritius, and his exhibit certainly does him credit. Sugar—which is the most valuable production of the island—is represented by several hundred specimens (in show-jars) of varying quality, from the unrefined as extracted from the cane to the finest powdered white. There were sixty sugar factories in operation during 1905-6, the exports in that crop year being close upon 180,000 tons. Alae fibre (Mauritius hemp) extracted from *Fourcroya gigantea* is the second principal staple, and over 1,600 tons was shipped in 1905. Some of the samples exhibited are 9 ft. in length, and are all of selected quality. Among the vegetable products are samples of pistachio nuts, copra, coconut oil, turtle oil, castor oil, arrowroot, and maize flour, the principal exhibitor in this section being A. Hugrin. Coconut oil was formerly a large export item—e.g. in 1904 the shipments were 18 million odd hectolitres, whereas in 1905 they fell to 170,000 hectolitres, which may be accounted for probably by the fact that the planters found it more profitable to market the copra instead of the oil. Rubber, we understand, is being cultivated in different parts of the island, but as yet no export trade has been developed. Altogether the exhibits make an exceedingly effective display, and it is somewhat difficult to appreciate that the little island of Mauritius, which has only an area of 705 square miles, can produce so large and varied an amount of tropical produce. France has large interests in the island, and most of the planters are descendants of emigrants from France.

Fiji.

This colony, which consists of 200 islands, and is one of the youngest parts of the British Empire, has a remarkable display of native produce, including several of the medicines

used by the inhabitants which are unlikely to find favour here. Among those may be mentioned yangona or kava, of which fair quantities are shipped to Australia, but for what purposes is not known, except that it is used as a "medicine" and that the native planter is able to obtain about 1*s.* per lb. for it. It would be interesting to have further information about kava. Tonga root and tonga bark, a native cure for rheumatism, are shown by J. C. Collins, of Suva; and H. M. Berkeley, of Suva, shows Mathon oil, the use of which is not stated, its source being *Cinnamomum pedatinervium*, which is different from what we know here as "Tonga," a liquid prepared from *Eipprennum mirabile* and *Premna taitensis*. A. M. Brodziak & Co., of Suva, and Ragg & Co., of Nandi, have much to learn about vanilla curing, as samples they show are exceedingly brown and foxy, and would probably not realise 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. in the present state of the vanilla market. The latter firm also display vanilla extract and essence. The Department of Agriculture show peanuts, castor oil seed, arrowroot, cassava, hemp, papain, bay oil, etc. The papain consists of pale brown flakes, and is much better than some we have seen on the London market. Powell Bros., of Lami, have also samples of bay oil and pimento. Most of these products are not available for inspection, so that it is impossible to judge of quality. Sugar is the main product of the Fiji group, after which follows copra and bananas. The cultivation of Para rubber is being taken up on several estates, and in view of the demand for plantations the Government has secured a block of 12,000 acres of land which is open to settlers. In fact, the Government is booming Fiji at the present time, and is offering special advantages to enterprising men who could undertake to cultivate cotton, rubber, cocoa, ginger, tea, tobacco, maize, etc., for all of which products Fiji is eminently suited. The exhibits of the Colonies are under the direct auspices of the various Governments, but the Imperial Institute has lent a helping hand, and most of the exhibits will afterwards be handed over to that body.

India and the East.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

SCIENCE IN INDIA.—The Government of the Maharaja of Mysore have sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, as promised in 1900.

CALCUTTA DIVORCE SUIT.—At the High Court on June 17, Robert Alexander Partridge Leslie, an assistant with Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., was granted a decree *nisi* in the suit against his wife for dissolution of marriage.

COCAIN SUBSTITUTES.—In Bombay the Customs authorities have been issuing circulars to all the various dealers in drugs and chemicals, with a view of ascertaining whether there is an increased demand for the following drugs: holocaine, alpha-eucaine, beta-eucaine, and eucaine lactate, as substitutes for cocaine. They seem to have forgotten stovaine, which is being prescribed in large quantities of late.

EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS.—The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has issued a circular, of which the following is a copy, to local firms of chemists and druggists: "As it has been lately discovered that the following chemicals have been used unlawfully for the manufacture of explosives for criminal purposes—viz., (1) sulphuric acid, (2) nitric acid, (3) picric acid, (4) picrates, (5) nitro-benzol, (6) chlorate of potash, (7) glycerine, (8) acetone—I have to request that you will be good enough to open out a register in your firm showing the sale, day by day, of the above chemicals, giving the name and address of the persons and the quantity purchased."

MEXICAN CHICLE.—The exports through Vera Cruz during the fiscal year 1906-7 amounted to 551 tons (66,474*l.*), against 445 tons (48,144*l.*) in 1905-6 and 263 tons (27,220*l.*) in 1904-5.

HE ADVERTISED FOR AN ASSISTANT THUS: A bright young man to be partly outdoors and partly behind the counter. Applicant asked: "Why, guv'nor, what becomes of me when the door slams?"

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

DR. DORVAL, of Lafontaine Park, Montreal, accused of performing a criminal operation on Blanche Bazinet, has been discharged, Judge Lafontaine being of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence against him.

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CANADA.—The Government are to introduce a Bill next Session prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of opium except for medicinal purposes. This action is the outcome of Mr. Mackenzie King's report, in which he stated that the traffic in opium on the Pacific coast is assuming alarming proportions. One manufacturer of opium for smoking sells 72,000*l.* worth a year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting was held in New Westminster, B.C., on June 11. There were several notices to amend the by-laws of the Association, which can only be done by giving a month's notice before the annual meeting in the official organ of the Association, the "B.C.P. Record," and which have to receive the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council before becoming law. Among the more important amendments are the raising of the affiliation-fee to \$50. This governs those who affiliated with the B.C.P. Association on certificates or diplomas of associations with which reciprocity exists. The by-laws will also be amended to allow candidates for examination who fail in not more than two subjects in the Major or Minor examinations to present themselves at a supplementary examination upon the subjects failed in. The Association formally adopted the constitution and by-laws of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. The officers and Council for the year ensuing are as follows: President: Mr. E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver; Vice-President, Mr. Wm. W. Harrison, Vancouver; Secretary-Registrar-Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Browne, 500 Westminster Avenue, Vancouver; Council: Messrs. Joseph H. Emery, Victoria; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver; F. J. MacKenzie, New Westminster (for two years); R. R. Burns, Armstrong; John Cochrane, Victoria; Wm. W. Harrison, Vancouver (for one year).

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES BILL.—The Special Committee of the House of Commons (C. & D., July 4, p. 6) met on June 25 to consider the provisions of the Bill respecting proprietary and patent medicines. Delegations of druggists and owners of patent medicines were present in large numbers. Mr. Templeman (Chairman) said he understood the Bill to a large extent met the views of the pharmaceutical societies and manufacturers of proprietary medicines. As compared with the Bill of last session it had been greatly modified. It requires every manufacturer or importer of patent medicines to register at the Department of Inland Revenue. It altogether prohibits the use of cocaine and limits the amount of alcohol. The registration number of the medicine as recorded in the books of the Department must be placed on all packages or bottles. Mr. Templeman admitted that the Bill may be susceptible of amendment, and was willing to accept any reasonable suggestions, but he did not desire to deviate from the principle of the Bill. Consideration of the measure was then entered into. Mr. H. H. Dewart, on behalf of the manufacturers, wanted the word "patent" taken out of the Bill. He said that the words "patent medicine" rather imply that they are nostrums, whereas, on the contrary, many of these proprietary medicines are first-class articles. Dr. Sproule and Mr. Bergeron thought these medicines should be designated as the public know them, and the word "patent" therefore should remain. In further discussion it was agreed that the Canadian representatives of the foreign manufacturer should be required to register with the Department. An important point discussed had reference to stocks on hand in Canada at the time the Act comes into force. In order to protect the trade, whether wholesale or retail, from prosecution for apparent violation of the Act, it was decided that the Department will issue a certificate or stamp to be placed upon all supplies in stock when the measure becomes operative. Mr. Templeman thanked the delegation for their practical suggestions.

British Medicinal Plants.

What may be Expected in July.

JULY is the chief month of the year for the pharmaceutical student to enrich his herbarium, but the complete list of plants obtainable is much too long to give here; examples, however, may be looked for of all the following natural orders: *Ianunculaceæ*, *Caryophyllæ*, *Hypericinæ*, *Tiliacæ*, *Rosacæ*, *Umbelliferæ*, *Compositæ*, *Solanacæ*, *Scrophulariæ*, *Labiatae*, *Polygonæ*, *Liliacæ*, *Aroidæ*, and *Filices*.

The principal natural orders, as represented by the number of genera, are *Compositæ*, *Umbelliferæ*, and *Labiatae*. In the first-named we find *Arctium Lappa*, *Carduus*



FIG. 1.

EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM.

a, Group of detached florets; *b*, single floret; *c*, fruit.

Marianus (not indigenous, but found in waste places near gardens), *Eupatorium cannabinum*, *Solidago Virgaurea*, *Anthemis nobilis*, *Matricaria Parthenium* (a garden escape), *Artemisia vulgaris*, and *Cichorium Intybus*. In *Umbelliferæ* the following species occur: *Eryngium maritimum*, *Apium nodiflorum*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Pimpinella*

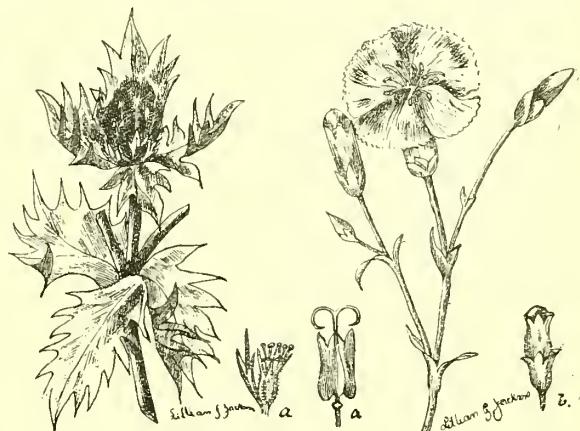


FIG. 2.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM.

a, Floret magnified (showing bract, petals, and stamens). *b*, fruit.

FIG. 3.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS.

a, Calyx (opened to show the pistil); *b*, fruit.

Saxifraga, *Feniculum vulgare*, *Oenanthe crocata*, *Ethusa Cynapium*, *Peucedanum Ostruthium* (naturalised only), and *P. officinale*. *Labiatae* is represented by the following plants: *Origanum vulgare*, *Calamintha officinalis*, *Nepeta Cataria*, *Melissa officinalis* (naturalised in the South of England), *Marrubium vulgare*, *Ballota nigra*, *Teucrium Scordium*, and *T. Chamaedrys* (a garden escape).

There are many points of interest of a botanical character to be observed in the members of these great orders. In *Eupatorium*—the only representative of the tribe *Eupatorieae* in the British flora (fig. 1), the flowers are numerous, thickly crowded in terminal corymbs, whitish or pale purple; the corollas are uniform, tubular and five-lobed, the stigmas long, spreading, and downy. In *Solidago*, which belongs to the tribe *Asteroideae*, the golden-yellow flowers are in terminal and axillary clusters; the florets of the ray are from ten to twelve in number, spreading, and those of the disk numerous, tubular, with five equal spreading segments; the filaments are hair-like and short, and the anthers united into a cylindrical tube. The thistle-like habit of *Eryngium maritimum* (fig. 2) might induce a casual observer to place it in the *Compositae* instead of in *Umbelliferae*, the likeness being strengthened by the dense, terminal, roundish heads of purplish-blue flowers.

In the *Caryophyllaceæ* the genus *Dianthus* is one of the best known and valued as furnishing such garden plants as the carnations and pinks. *Dianthus Caryophyllus* (fig. 3) is known as the wild carnation or clove pink, and though only known in this country as a naturalised plant, is interesting both as being the origin of the garden carnation and as bearing dimorphic flowers on the same individual, the stamens in one form being much longer than in the other.

The medicinal applications to which the plants already enumerated have been, or are still, put will be familiar to most persons. *Compositæ*, *Umbelliferae*, and *Labiateæ* all stand in notable positions as important economic orders, and not a few of them furnish well-known drugs; the *Compositæ* and *Labiateæ* being generally of a harmless nature, while some of the *Umbelliferae* are exceedingly poisonous, as the water dropwort (*Dennanthus crocata*) and the fools' parsley (*Aethusa Cynapium*).

Incidentally it may be mentioned that *Peucedanum officinale* is a rare plant, Hooker giving the salt marshes of Faversham, Whitstable, and Walton as the localities where it has been found.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Novain and Carnitin.—R. Krimberg ("Apoth. Zeit.," No. 47) shows that novain isolated by Kutscher from Liebig's meat extract is identical with carnitin, $C_7H_{15}NO_3$, previously obtained by the author and Gulewitsch. The mercury bichloride compound $C_7H_11NO_3 \cdot 2H_2O \cdot Cl_2$, crystallising in fine shining needles, melting at 204–205°, is characteristic.

Action of Trypsin on the Pancreas.—E. Poly ("Chem. Zeit.," No. 48) states that trypsin solutions possessing powerful digestive capacity, when injected into the pancreas, induce necrosis of the fatty tissue, and death, whereas solutions of less proteolytic action are milder or produce no effect. When heated the trypsin solutions lose their local pathogenic properties, so that the effect is due to the proteolytic pancreatic ferment, trypsin.

New Oxidation Products of Strychnine and Brucine.—H. Leuchs ("Apoth. Zeit.," 47) obtained by the oxidation of brucine and strychnine with permanganate of potash in acetone solution two new acids in the form of their potassium salts, brucinon acid $C_{23}H_{22}O_6N_2$, and strychninon acid $C_{21}H_{20}O_6N_2$. Brucinon acid is monobasic and crystallises from boiling water in small colourless prisms containing one molecule of alcohol, which it loses partially on drying. Strychninon acid is also monobasic, crystallising in irregular prisms containing two molecules of water. Both the acids taste bitter, but are non-poisonous.

Diastase in Dioscorea.—I. Katayana ("Pharm. Journ. of Japan," May 1908, p. 446) has obtained evidence of diastase in the root tubers of *Dioscorea japonica* and *Batatas*. The crushed tubers were extracted by maceration with four times its bulk of water, pressed and filtered. The filtrate was treated with five to eight times its bulk of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and the precipitate, after separation, digested with eight to ten times its volume of 20-per-cent. alcohol for fourteen hours. After filtration one-and-a-half volume of 95-per-cent. alcohol was added, and the precipitate separated and dried in *vacuo*. The resulting dark grey powder possessed an optimum activity at 45–50°, and in dilute hydrochloric acid solution converts five times its weight of starch in three hours. It is inactive in alkaline solution.

Medical Gleanings.

X-Rays in Dermatitis.

A CASE of satinwood dermatitis was given ten-minute exposures thrice weekly by Dr. Fredk. Gardner ("B.M.J.," 2473, p. 1231) to the α rays, and a beneficial result was soon evident.

Hyperhydrosis of the Feet.

ACCORDING to the "Medical Press" (June 17, p. 664), Kaposi recommends the application of the following lotion to the feet morning and evening: naphthol, 5 parts; glycerin, 10 parts; proof spirit, 100 parts; afterwards dusting them with naphthol, 3 parts; starch, 100 parts. Broca has employed salicylic acid for this purpose. After rubbing the feet with a spirit-lotion he employs the following powder: salicylic acid, 3 parts; starch, 10 parts; fullers' earth, 87 parts, or alum, powdered, 45 parts; salicylic acid, 5 parts. Perchloride of iron has been used with advantage.

Absorption of Ointments.

DR. R. L. SUTTON ("B.M.J.," 1908, I., 1225), as a result of experiment with aniline dyes as penetration-indicators when mixed with ointment bases, arrives at the following conclusion: Lard, simple or benzoinated, and pure goose-grease are the most quickly absorbed. Lanoline alone is absorbed very slowly; mixed with a more fluid material, as olive oil, it readily enters the skin. Petrolatum is a poor penetrant unless applied with friction. The addition of a small amount (1 to 10 per cent.) of cedar-wood oil to an ointment considerably increases the rapidity of absorption.

The Origin of Precipitins.

DR. J. CONTACUZÈNE in a recent paper ("Annales de l'Institut Pasteur" and "Lancet," 1908, I., p. 1789) finds that non-specific precipitins exist in the organism of the normal rabbit in small quantities. These precipitins were found to exert a precipitating action on the serums of the horse, goat, guinea-pig, and dog, though very feeble in the last case. Further, that they were produced in notable quantities by an injection of aleuron into the peritoneal cavity of the rabbit, and can be demonstrated in the spleen, the mesenteric lymphatic glands, and in the bone marrow a few hours following the injection. Several days elapse before they appear in the blood, by which time the above organs are almost devoid of them, so that their formation appears to go on for a limited time only and in the same organs as the normal precipitins. The author also brings evidence to show that the leucocytes, notably the mononuclear or adult macrophages, are concerned in the production of these substances.

The Use of Turpentine Oil.

IN commenting upon the undeserved neglect into which oil of turpentine has fallen, Dr. Eustace Smith ("B.M.J.," 1908, I. 1218) remarks that this may be due to some natural repugnance to the taste of this remedy. To avoid this, the oil may be given in capsules, and if small doses are required it acts more efficiently emulsified with mist. amygdalæ co., sweetened and flavoured with ol. caryoph. Either small or very large doses may be given without misgiving. It is the moderate dose of 30 to 60 drops which may cause kidney irritation. In purpura, iritis, flatulent colic, and hiccough oil of turpentine may be advantageously used. Thus, for a child of seven or eight years suffering from abdominal cramps, 4 minims of oil of turpentine and 20 minims of spirit of nitrous ether, with $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of codeine, made into an emulsion with almond mixture and taken three times a day, is a good remedy. For hiccough, 10 drops or so, with 30 drops of spirit of nitrous ether in an aromatic water, have a striking effect in putting stop to the symptom.

In Cases of Obstinate Hiccough

there is no remedy, Dr. Smith says, to be compared for rapid and successful action with a good dose of rhubarb and heavy carbonate of magnesia, made into a draught with peppermint-water, flavoured with spirit of chloroform and compound tincture of cardamoms, and given without loss of time.

Photographic Notes.

(By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.)

Orthochromatic Plates.

PROFESSOR NAMIAS gives the following formula for a solution for bathing plates so as to get an orthochromatic effect without using a colour filter :

Distilled water	...	...	...	600 c.c.
Filter yellow K	...	...	...	5 grams
Erythrosine	...	...	...	0.1 gram
Alcohol	...	...	...	300 c.c.

To replace filter yellow K, Namias recommends a mixture of tartrazine and erythrosine, or naphthol yellow and erythrosine, the latter mixture being given the preference. The formula is as follows :

Water	...	...	...	...	1 litre
Erythrosine	...	...	...	...	0.1 gram
Naphthol yellow	...	...	...	...	5 grams
(or Tartrazine)	...	...	...	...	5 grams

Formalin and Autochromes.

In direct opposition to the advice of Messrs. Lumière and all the authorities on autochromes, Mr. Alfred Stieglitz, the editor of " Camera Work," has been using formalin to harden the films of autochrome plates in order to prevent frilling. He employs a bath containing 3 per cent. of formalin for one minute prior to development. This is his account of the operation :

Plate treated with 3 per cent. Schering's formalin for one minute and then rinsed before proceeding with development and subsequent operations. Carried through intensification without intermediate drying. No sign of frilling at any stage. The plate was dried in the sun and then soaked in water at 175° F. for two minutes. The latter had no effect on it. A beautiful plate in every respect. The hot-water test was made merely to see how the tanning of the film had been accomplished.

As the autochrome film is considered to be gelatin-free it is not easy to follow the *rationale* of the use of formalin.

Developing Ultra-rapid Plates.

PROMETOL is the developer generally recommended for use with extra rapid plates, but the following modified developer of pyrogallol alone is now being advised by Continental workers :

A.					
Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	...	7 oz.
Pyrogallic acid	...	...	...	...	1 oz.
Sulphuric acid	...	...	...	...	30 minimis
Water	...	...	...	...	35 oz.

Dissolve the sodium sulphite first, add the sulphuric acid, and lastly the pyro.

B.					
Sodium carbonate	...	...	...	...	3½ oz.
Water	...	...	...	...	35 oz.

For use take one part of A and one part of B with one part of water.

A New Half-tone Process.

A NOTE is given in the " British Journal of Photography " of a new method of making half-tone blocks. The process has been devised by Mr. Arthur Payne, a well-known photographic worker, who lives at Newcastle. The new process does away with the "half-tone" negative. As is well known, a "process" block is made by copying an original in the camera on a plate having in front of it a finely ruled "screen," which splits up the image to form the "dots" seen in a half-tone illustration. A positive image is then made on a piece of specially sensitised metal, either zinc or copper, which is then etched in a suitable etching-bath. Mr. Payne takes an ordinary photographic negative and photographs this on to a piece of sensitised metal through a screen. The metal plate is then treated so as to get a "resist" for the etching fluid, and the image is etched in the usual way. The inventor hopes to get the plates on the market at about the price of glass plates and metal, and he says that it will be possible to turn out a half-tone block in about a quarter of an hour.

"MY HAIR IS FALLING OUT," admitted the timid man in a drug-store. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?" "Certainly, get a box."

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



The Modern Brimstone and Treacle.

We have on several occasions reproduced photographs of window-shows designed by Mr. J. Milner, chemist, East Greenwich. The one now reproduced was a display of brimstone and treacle candy—"an old friend in a new form." The figure groups are an essential part of the exhibit. They stand within a row of packets of the candy and have a background of large bottles of the same. To the left is an old dame, cane in hand, who is forcing a woe-begone doll to take a spoonful of the old-fashioned brimstone and treacle, mixed in one of the candy bottles. On the right is an open bottle of the candy, each piece wrapped neatly, and round it four eager dolls help themselves to the tablets. The sign-post says : "The old way" (to the left), and "The new way" (to the right). The placards above the line of bottles are home-made and effective. We repeat the wording, which is difficult to decipher on the reduction (left to right) :

1. No need now to give the children nasty sticky medicine. Give them it in tablet form. They can't resist it. Try them now.
2. They purify the blood. They remove blotches, etc., etc. They are good for young and old.
3. Brimstone purifies the blood. Removes blotches from the skin. Adults like them, children cry for them. Why take nasty medicine? These tablets are as pleasant as toffee.
4. An old friend in a new form. Brimstone and treacle tablets. 1d. per oz. 4 oz. 3½d. 1s. per lb.

"Brimstone and treacle candy" and "tablets" are nondutiable titles. Placards 2 and 3 bring the candy or tablets in the general charge of medicine stamp-duty, but the titles *per se* conform with the Board of Inland Revenue's ruling as to known, admitted, and approved remedies, consequently the candy which Mr. Milner sold was exempt from duty. He tells us that during the fourteen days that the exhibit lasted he sold 1½ cwt. of the medicine—that is, about 5*l*. worth a week. An admirable demonstration of the value of the chemist's window, even in working-class neighbourhoods, when well used.

AUTHORITATIVE FORMULE are frequently wanted by retailers and wholesalers. They will find them in the new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," which is the seventh and the largest published, but the price remains the same (10s., or 10s. 6d. by post from the C. & D. office). Wholesale houses supply it at 10s. invoiced with goods. Order a copy now.

THE "Westminster Gazette" records an emphatic protest from a parent against the adoption of medical inspection of children. The headmistress of a Devonshire school received the following communication : "Dear Madam,—I objects to my child being overuled by a doctor. I clears his blood vessels regular with brimstone and treacle, and he don't want no more doctrine."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

South African Berry-wax.

SIR,—Referring to your note on South African berry-wax in your issue of June 13, an analysis of a sample obtained from Messrs. Lewis & Peat, which I have examined recently, may be of interest. The wax was a pale greenish-grey colour and had a granular fracture; when melted it formed a dirty greenish-brown muddy liquid, which was filtered before being tested. The figures agree very closely with those of myrtle-wax, and, like the latter, it is not a true wax but a solid fat, and in all probability is the product of the same plant or an allied species. I append the data for myrtle-wax as given by Lewkowitsch alongside those of the sample of berry-wax:

	Berry-wax	Myrtle-wax
Specific gravity	9893	995
Melting point	49° C.	40°-48° C.
Refractive index at 80° C. ...	1.4364	1.4363
Acid-value	2.5	30-4.4
Saponification-value	212.3	205.7-217
Iodine-value	2.03	1.95-3.9
Unsaponifiable matter	2.51%	—
Fatty acids	89.7%	—
Melting-point of mixed fatty acids	48.5° C.	47.5° C.
Solidifying-point of mixed fatty acids	46.5° C.	46° C.
Mean molecular weight of mixed fatty acids	241.4	243

Yours faithfully,

T. TUSTING COCKING.

64 Park Street, Southwark, London, July 1.

Ceylon Citronella Oil.

SIR,—Reading the Trade Report in your issue of May 2, I came across an article headed Ceylon citronella oil where you give the views expressed by Mr. A. W. Winter, of Baddegama, Ceylon, on the subject. I am surprised at Mr. Winter's statement that "pure Maha pangeri oil will not pass Schimmel's test, nor will a mixture of this and Lena Batu." Our experience is quite otherwise; pure Maha pangeri oil always passes Schimmel's test, so does Lena Batu, and also a mixture of these two. It is only when the oil is badly adulterated, as is done by unscrupulous dealers, that the oil does not stand the test.

Yours truly,

Welligama, June 13. B. SAMARWEERA.

The Standard of Up-to-Dateness.

SIR,—Replying to Mr. Stacey Hall's letter of June 29, published in your issue of July 4, and to your editorial comment, we would suggest that you or your correspondent answer the following question :

Would a chemist be up-to-date if he did not stock any one of the largely advertised proprietary articles which have been put on the market during, say, the last twenty-five years—for instance, bovril, tabloids, Carter's pills, and so on *ad infinitum*?

He might consider himself up-to-date, and might be so far as his knowledge of pharmacy went, but would the public consider him so? The chief reason why the public support the great stores is because they are up-to-date and can supply at once every proprietary that is asked for. Our correspondence shows that the public are most annoyed when they go to their chemists and cannot get well-advertised proprietaries. Mr. Stacey Hall tells us that "no self-respecting chemist—'up-to-date' or otherwise—will stock an article introduced to the public by such means." This indicates that Mr. Hall imagines that Javol has relied on our recent advertisements for its introduction to the public, but as it has been consistently advertised for some years now it is obvious that our recent advertisements were not the means of "introducing" it to the public. Every advertiser knows how seriously one's efforts are handicapped both by the unwillingness of non-progressive retailers to stock well-advertised articles and by the still more serious habit of substitution, which is luckily confined to the less reputable firms. Nearly all the best and most up-to-date chemists have stocked and sold "Javol" for a long time past, and seeing that we have invariably treated retailers with exceptional liberality—especially so in the case of "Javol" where they have paid 4s. 6d. net for an article to sell at 1s., and in the case of Mennen's Toilet Powder, where they have enjoyed many substantial bonuses for years—we cannot blame ourselves because a small minority choose to stand in their own light by refusing to handle an article as fine and as high-class as "Javol" undoubtedly is. No, sir, we can none of us get round the fact that, whether we like it or not, the great buying public do, in actual practice, judge retailers more by whether they keep a good up-to-date stock of well-known lines than by their technical knowledge of their business. Do customers ever ask chemists for their qualifications or grocers for proof of their knowledge of tea? Of course not. They judge them almost entirely by the smartness of their premises and completeness of their stocks. If an unenterprising retailer cannot supply well-known articles when called for, he may possibly imagine he is doing good to himself, but every common-sense retailer avoids this, for he knows that, ever since the advent of the great stores, the public have judged the private traders by the standard of the stores—both in stocks and in prices—and the public go, and will continue to go, to the firms who supply them most readily with their requirements. We are glad to say we have a host of retail friends, and we add to them daily. We lose no opportunity of recommending them to the public, who continually write us for goods and ask where they can be obtained in future, and we then send them the name of the nearest up-to-date chemist.

We are, sir, yours very truly,

LAMONT, CORLISS & CO.

11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

[We understand that the advertisement complained of is to be modified in future.—EDITOR.]

A Unique Fight.

SIR,—Mr. Reid, in common with many others, appears to confuse the terms "profession" and "craft." Is the business of a chemist and druggist, as practised, a profession or a craft? The pharmacist who has acquired a specialised knowledge of certain subjects desires to arrogate to himself all the kudos attaching to trade, but disdains to be considered a tradesman; in other words, he wishes to pose as a professional man on a trade footing. Mr. George Seabury once wrote a book entitled "Shall the Pharmacist Become a Tradesman?" I hold that he is, first and foremost, a tradesman or craftsman, and that he should, by virtue of his superior training, rank as the highest type of tradesman, instead of which there are certain ones who aspire to a pedestal (from which they can look down upon the rest of the trading community) as exalted beings, having all the attributes of gods, who only desire the happiness and well-being of their fellow-mortals. They are ashamed to be found among the ranks of common traders; they are such disinterested people that they only consider the safety of the public, but instead of allowing a grateful public to place them on the pedestal, they assume the "divine right of kings" to be there. Doubtless it is the lack of

a knowledge of the prime essentials of trade that has landed the unhappy pharmacist in a quagmire from which he finds it difficult to extricate himself; had he made himself familiar with the inner subtleties of trade and commerce, rather, had he practised instead of professed a knowledge of trade and all that relates thereto, he might have had a greater claim to consideration. Is it not rather unwise to take it for granted that the intelligence of the British public is of such a low order? It would certainly conduce to the greater material comfort of the craft if the wants of the great B.P. were studied instead of denouncing "our friend the enemy."

Yours truly,
A RANK OUTSIDER. (245/25.)

Legal Queries.

Inquirer (46/8).—The combined earned income of husband and wife, if over £60., is liable to income-tax at the rate of 9d. in the pound on 40*l.*

Pynka (245/11).—White precipitate ointment and red-precipitate ointment are poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts. Carbolic ointment is a poison in Ireland, but not in Great Britain.

R. E. G. (245/69).—Apprentices under eighteen years of age may not be employed more than seventy-four hours per week, including meal hours—e.g., from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Monday to Friday and 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. on Saturday. The hours vary in different towns, 8.30 and 9 A.M. being not uncommon opening hours. Wages of apprentices also vary. In many cases nothing is given in the first two years; 6*l.*, 10*l.*, 18*l.*, and 25*l.* a year for the four years are fair averages.

B. B. (242/73).—You will find a concise statement of the law of contract in the *C. & D. Diary*. Verbal contracts are quite valid, and give no trouble when they are willingly admitted on both sides. When one party differs from another as to the terms of the contract, the question as to which is right becomes a matter of evidence. In your case you have a witness, but it does not necessarily follow that you could convince the County Court judge that your opponent is wrong. Your best plan is to write the firm a plain but courteous statement of the facts and suggest friendly arbitration.

Aspirin (245/16).—All the circumstances which you relate as having been done by a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, are legal so far as the Medical and Pharmacy Acts are concerned. If it can be proved that his unqualified assistant dispensed his prescriptions containing poisons, the General Medical Council might view the circumstance seriously and might regard it as infamous conduct in a professional respect, according to a statement issued by the Council some years ago. The unqualified assistant would be liable under the Pharmacy Act for dispensing poisons, but there is no law or regulation to prevent him distributing the doctor's cards; the doctor may, however, get himself into trouble by permitting this to be done. There is no other point of law in your queries.

R. D. P. (239/30) asks if it is necessary on taking out a lease on a mortgaged building to have the mortgagee in the agreement, or whether a lease granted by the owner would be legally binding. [We are unable to answer this question without seeing the mortgage deed, but unless a mortgagor is prevented by the mortgagee from doing so he can, while in possession, grant the leases mentioned in Section 18 of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, upon complying with the requirements set out in that section. These leases are (1) an agricultural or occupation lease for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, and (2) a building lease for any term not exceeding ninety-nine years. The lease must take effect in possession not less than twelve months after its date, and must reserve the best rent, no fine or premium being taken. Our subscriber should ask to be satisfied that the person proposing to grant the lease has full power to do so without the consent or concurrence of any other person.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

W. G. (235/50).—To REMOVE MILDEW FROM LINEN COLLARS.—Take a basin of warm water, and having dipped the collar

into it, stretch it over the basin and rub chlorinated lime upon the mildew spots with a piece of damp cotton dipped in the powder. Drop the stained parts into the water every few seconds, in order to see whether the spots are coming out or not, and immediately they are removed wash the collar thoroughly in plain water.

A. C. M. (238/32).—HARDENING PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS before squeegeeing.—Either an alum-bath (2 oz. to the pint) or a formalin solution (1 part of the 40-per-cent. solution with 2 parts of water) is employed for this purpose. The advantage of the formalin solution is that no prolonged washing is needed before squeegeeing. It ensures success to allow the prints to dry after the toning-bath and before using the hardening-bath.

H. G. C. (239/53).—ACETONE HAIRWASH:

Ol. amygd. dulc.	...	...	...	5iv.
Liq. ammoniae	...	...	...	5iij.
Acetoni	...	...	...	5iij.
Tinct. canthar.	...	...	...	5vj.
Aq. coloniensis	...	...	...	5iv.
Aq. destill. ad	...	...	...	5vj.

Mix the oil in the bottle with a little of the water, and emulsify by adding the ammonia. Then add more water, the acetone, tincture, and perfume, finally making up to volume.

G. D. (20/6).—Cremogen is made by the Trommer Co., Ltd., 27 Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.

T. H. (225/64).—MOUSTACHE-FIXER.—A simple solution of rosin in alcohol answers well as a moustache-fixing liquid. As soon as you add such things as soap to this preparation you neutralise the stiffening power of the rosin.

F. R. (225/48).—PREVENTING GROWTH OF ALGÆ IN SWIMMING BATHS.—The addition of copper sulphate in the minimum proportion of one in a million has been found sufficient to kill all forms of algae, and if the trouble recurs a weaker solution need only be used. A note on the subject was given in the *C. & D.*, October 13, 1906, p. 592.

J. G. B. (224/22).—OIL OR IVY used on bait as an attraction for fish is made by digesting ivy-leaves in olive oil on a water-bath. Sometimes balsam of copaiba is sold for oil of ivy.

S. S. B. (224/32).—FRUIT-BOTTLING.—The process of preserving fruit by bottling is essentially one of sterilisation. The fruit must be heated sufficiently to kill all ferments (about 170° F.), and the bottles hermetically sealed to prevent the access of organisms from the air. The fruits are either preserved in water or syrup, which is poured into the bottles after the fruits have been placed in. When syrup is employed the flavour of the fruit is better preserved. The time of "processing" or sterilising varies according to the time taken for the heat to penetrate to the centre of the fruit. The heat must not be continued too long or the fruit will be cooked too much. The time taken in the case of quart bottles of fruit is from four minutes in the case of strawberries, to ten minutes for plums. On a large scale the processing is done under pressure and at a higher temperature (225° to 240° F.), and the correct time for any particular fruit or vegetable is tested by means of a thermometer—the time taken to raise the heat in the centre of the vessel to 240° F. is that needed. There are many little details which have to be attended to. For instance, in the large way apples after being cored and peeled are blanched by immersion in alum solution (1 oz. to 3 gals.) or sodium-sulphite solution (1 oz. to 6 gals.). To prevent cherries and plums from bursting owing to absorption of syrup, they are pricked with copper needles. In the case of cherries and fancy pears the syrup is generally coloured with cochineal, and the syrup for greengages is often tinted with green dye. Strawberries are not successfully bottled unless previously candied. The strengths of syrup ("light" and "heavy") used are 25° B. and 31° to 32° B., made by dissolving 2 lb. or 5*lb.* of sugar in 64 oz. of water, bringing to the boil and skimming. Clarify with albumen if a brilliant syrup is not obtained by above method.

Booco (241/65).—POULTRY INSECTICIDE.—The substances used for destroying insects in fowls' nests are sulphur and naphthalene. The sulphur is sprinkled in the nest, and the naphthalene is placed in the hollow of a nest-egg. Essential oil of camphor on absorbent cotton-wool is also employed in the nest-egg.

O. D. (Constantinople) (242/74).—(1) We will inquire about the carding-machine. (2) The Boot-POLISH requires the addition of ivory or vegetable black to make the colour more intense. The black is ground smooth with turpentine before being added to the melted mass. The tragacanth boot-polishes are generally liquid preparations, the tragacanth being used as the thickening-agent.

Sc. M'K. (224/3).—Aniline dyes will not permanently stain plate glass, and the water-soluble varieties are easily removed.

Antipyrin (230/66).—*BOOT-CREAM.*—See *C. & D.*, January 25, p. 172, or "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

E. G. P. (237/53).—*FUMIGATING GRANARIES.*—The destruction of weevils and similar pests of flour-mills and granaries is best accomplished by the use of carbon bisulphide as a fumigant. Evaporating-pans, 1 sq. ft. each in surface, one for every 25 sq. ft. of floor space, are placed in the granaries on supports 4 ft. from the ground. The building is made as air-tight as possible, and then men pour 1 lb. of bisulphide into each dish and come out quickly. The doors are then fastened and left so for forty-eight hours. The corn is in no way injured, and all insects are destroyed. The precaution must be taken of forbidding the use of naked lights while the carbon bisulphide is in use, as the vapour forms an explosive mixture with the air. It is not usual, however, to permit the use of artificial light in flour-mills, as flour-dust is itself explosive under several conditions.

Thomas (59/39).—The addition of resin, shellac, or other varnish gum would cause the spirit stain to leave a polish on the woodwork.

Antiseptic (231/45).—*TOBACCO-PACKING.*—It is necessary that tobacco should be in air-tight packages if the formation of mould is to be prevented. Although it is illegal to add anything to tobacco to prevent the troublesome mould, it is quite in order to use wrapping-paper which has been treated with an antiseptic, such as salicylic acid. The outer wrappers should be paraffin paper and tinfoil.

Shildon (231/29).—*PENNYROYAL SYRUP* for children.—The simplest form of this is made by adding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of spirit of pennyroyal (1 in 10) to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of simple syrup. Another form consists of dissolving sugar in an infusion of fresh pennyroyal leaves in pennyroyal water.

Carboy (232/15).—*GREEN COLOUR FOR SHOWBOTTLE.*—Dissolve sulphate of copper in distilled water in the proportion of 2 oz. to the pint, and add to each pint $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sulphuric acid, and a sufficiency of solution of potassium bichromate or chromic acid.

J. K. (207/59).—The redness of the nose caused by the inhalant is probably due to the nitrite which is alleged to be present in it, and the condition suggests consultation with a medical practitioner, who may prescribe a modified form of the inhalant.

A. J. D. (244/1).—Incomplete specimens of plants are apt to lead to error in identification. As far as can be judged, the flowers and leaves that you send us are of *Cynoglossum officinale*, the common hound's tongue.

R. D. P. (239/30).—Messrs. Potter & Clarke publish several medical herbals. Please apply to them.

J. H. W. (237/70).—*SHEEP-DIP DYE.*—To leave the wool of a nice yellow colour you might try the addition of an aniline dye to the arsenical dip. The dye known as "yellow fast-to-soap" appears to be the most suitable as, although its solubility in water is but slight, it is unchanged by caustic alkalis.

Chemicus (227/15).—(1) *BOOKS ON EMBRYOLOGY.*—The following are the standard works on the subject: E. L. Mark's "Text-book of Embryology of Man and Mammals" (Sonnen-schein, 21s.); Quain's "Embryology" (Longmans, 12s. 6d.); Foster and Balfour's "Elements of Embryology" (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.); Haddon's "Introduction to Embryology" (C. Griffin, 18s.). (2) *BOOKS ON TRANSMUTATION OF METALS.*—The only book we know of which deals solely with this subject is a small one published in Paris in 1891—Tiffreau's "L'Or et la transmutation des métaux." The matter is generally referred to in works dealing with the history of chemistry.

D. E. D. (237/28).—*HAIR-DYE.*—A formula for a good one-solution hair-dye was given in the *C. & D.*, May 25, 1907, p. 818, and there is a useful selection in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," of which book a new edition has just been published.

J. F. B. (237/6).—(1) *QUILLAIA-BARK* contains about 9 per cent. of the amorphous substance commonly known as saponin, which consists of two glucosid bodies, quilliaic acid and quillaia sapotoxin. (2) *INDIGESTION-CACHETS.*—Diastase is particularly indicated in cases of amyloseous dyspepsia, such as you refer to. The dose of diastase is 2 to 5 grains. An active form is the taka-diastase, which Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. prepare. It is stated to convert 100 times its weight of starch into soluble sugar.

W. E. F. & Co. (243/14).—The best book dealing with emulsion-making is "Pharmaceutical Formulas," of which a new edition is just out.

F. C. (242/37).—*LIMONADE PURGATIVE* is official in the French "Codex." It is a synonym for the liquor. magnesi citratis B.P. 1885, the formula for which was given in the *C. & D.*, May 30, p. 846.

A. G. L. (241/63).—*NERVE-FOOD.*—To prepare the food your medical customer desires a basis of casein or milk-powder should be used and the glycerophosphate introduced in the form of dried egg-yolk or calcium glycerophosphate. The medicinal dose of the last-named salt is from 5 to 10 grains, so that the proportion of the medicating ingredient need only be very small.

M. E. H. (243/73).—*PETROL-PERFUME.*—Several attempts have been made to overcome the disagreeable odour of motor-car exhaust gases. These have generally been in the direction of adding citronella or other highly scented essential oils to the petrol or else dissolving in it some artificial musk. The fact that the petrol vapour with which the perfume vapour is mixed is subsequently decomposed, accounts for the inconspicuous success of efforts in the direction indicated.

Chao (238/21).—*SUGARLESS JAM.*—In the treatment of diabetic patients cane and grape-sugars should be avoided, but small quantities of laevulose may be given in the milder cases. The sugar in many fruits consists chiefly of laevulose, and hence apples, raspberries, gooseberries, peaches, apricots, and melons are allowed. When made into jam sugar is not used, but an apple pulp supplies the pectin needed for solidification, while the sweetness is given by adding saccharin. It would be fatuous to endeavour to entirely free the fruits from sugar. The foods employed by diabetics are only comparatively free from carbohydrates, but this is obtained by aiming at absolute freedom.

Glucose (239/45).—*RENDERING GELATIN CAPSULES INSOLUBLE* in the stomach but soluble in the intestines.—The strength of formalin solution to effect this can only be approximately stated. Try five minutes' immersion in formalin solution diluted with twice its volume of water.

Oxo (225/1).—*BOOKS ON TURKISH BATHS.*—On the construction of Turkish baths see Allsop's "Turkish Bath" (Spon, 6s.), and for the history and use of this form of bath Coley's "Turkish Bath" (W. Scott, 6d.) is useful.

G. & D. (233/32).—Nicholas Culpeper (1616-54) published his "English Physitian enlarged; an astrologo-physical discourse of the vulgar herbs of this nation," etc., in 1653, since which time numberless editions have been produced. It is not possible to say what edition yours is without careful collation, and its worth is an indefinite sum found by noting the various prices that have been paid at public auctions.

C. H. R. (243/26).—*FLEXIBLE SANDSTONE.*—The sample you send is Itacolumite, or flexible sandstone, which was first discovered at Itacolumi, a mountain in the province of Minas Geraes, in Brazil. It is also found in India at Kaliana, in the Jheend State, and at Charli, in Berar. The cause of the flexibility has puzzled geologists for a long time. Klaproth found that the mineral has a hinged structure, and Wetherill was so impressed with this articulate structure that he proposed to call it articulite. Oldham finds the peculiarity of flexibility is due to incipient decomposition of the rock, the movement of the particles being in consequence of the removal of part of the original rock by some solvent. The mineral is a rare one, but is becoming better known, as Messrs. Arm-brech, Nelson & Son have acquired a supply and have frequently exhibited it in London.

E. B. (242/70).—*IRON AND AMMONIUM CITRATE SOLUTION.*—The preparation of the ferric hydroxide from liq. ferri persulph. renders it impossible to calculate, except by analysis, the amount of iron present, and consequently of iron and ammonium citrate. The evaporation and ignition of a measured quantity of the solution would give the amount of Fe₂O₃ present in the solution, if the hydroxide of iron has been washed thoroughly, from which the quantity of iron and ammonium citrate present could be calculated, and the volume which on evaporation would represent a 1-in-2 solution.

M. P. S. (241/11).—*POTASS. PERMANGANATE MIXTURE.*—We do not think oxygen would be liberated from a mixture of boric acid, borax, and potassium permanganate (1-per-cent.) unless the boric acid contain a small amount of mineral acid. The powder will cake considerably unless the boric acid and borax be previously mixed and dried.

A GLANCE AT AN ORIGINAL DAGUEROETYPE OF DOUGLAS JERROLD recalled to mind the following: "I cannot imagine what makes my hair turn grey," said a certain duchess to Jerrold. "I fancy it is the essence of rosemary my maid applies." "I should rather be afraid," replied the dramatist dryly, "that it is the essencé of time."

London Chemists' Association.

AN AFTERNOON MEETING of the General Purposes Committee of the above Association was held at St. Bride Institute on July 8. Mr. F. W. Truman (Chairman), Mr. G. P. Pond (Hon. Treasurer), Messrs. A. Pellew, J. C. Pentney, H. Slator, H. J. Stephens, J. W. Douglas, and H. A. Riles (Secretary) were present.

LETTERS.—A communication was read from Mr. R. B. Betty regretting his inability to attend and resigning the position of Vice-President, but thanking the Committee for the honour they had conferred upon him by his election to that office. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Betty accepting his resignation, but that the Committee trusted that it would not prevent him attending the meetings. A communication from the Town Tenants' League was read asking for support of their views in connection with the Town Tenants Bill, which Mr. Pentney (a private member of the League) said was in the interests of tradesmen. The matter was deferred.

CONGRATULATIONS.—Resolutions were passed congratulating Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff on his election to the Council, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones on his appointment as Parliamentary Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society.

B.P.C. DELEGATES.—Mr. A. Goldthorpe and Mr. J. C. Pentney were appointed delegates to the Aberdeen meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. C. Price, Lewisham, and Mr. J. W. Green were elected members of the Association.

MR. POND MAKES HISTORY.—The general meeting followed, but no more members arrived. A pamphlet of fourteen type-written pages, entitled a "Report of the London Chemists' Association," was circulated by Mr. G. P. Pond to those present and taken as read. Mr. Pond, in moving that this report be printed for distribution throughout the country, gave a historical résumé of matters pharmaceutical and medical during the last 200 years. He stated that his object was to unite the trade into a strong association with the London Chemists' Association as the mother society and head. Considerable discussion followed in the attempt to elucidate Mr. Pond's actual wishes. Mr. Pentney, although he did not agree with him, congratulated Mr. Pond on his interesting report, and referred to the amusing and imitable style of the discourse. He did not think that, in view of the lack of support and the meagre attendance of their own Association, and the difficulties contended with by the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations and the Pharmaceutical Defence Union, any useful purpose could be served in distributing the report outside their own members. Mr. J. W. Douglas strongly opposed any circulation of the report, since it would give the idea that the London Chemists' Association wished to become the chemists' national institution and fountain-head, which was not the original intention, and there was no reason for alteration. He proposed that the report be revised by a sub-committee and, if printed, sent to London chemists only. This was agreed to, and the report sent to a committee composed of Messrs. Truman, Pentney, Douglas, Slator, and Pond.

WHERE TO STUDY.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

- School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- South London School (Muter's), 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.
- London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
- South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, S.W.
- Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 to 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.
- Birmingham and Midland College, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.
- Manchester College of Pharmacy, 225A to 227A Oxford Road, Manchester.
- J. C. Kidd, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., 551 Cheetham Hill, Manchester. (Optics.)

CHINESE GINSENG.—The exports of ginseng from Newchang in 1907 amounted to 2,565 cwt., valued at 45,279/-, against 2,608 cwt., valued at 49,103/-, in 1906.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Sir C. N. Dalton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 1, 1908.)
- "COLMANIA"; for goods in Classes 2, 3, 4, 42, and 47. By J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Carrow Works, Norwich. 302,420, 302,424.
 - "DRICO," and label device; for a veterinary preparation in Class 2. By H. J. Aubrey, 25 The Cross, Worcester. 302,726.
 - "SWEPOLENE," and label device; for a preparation to prevent dust rising. By M. Hartogs, Son & Co., Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 303,061.
 - "SMYLER"; for a medicine. By A. F. Smith, 116 Amyand Park Road, Twickenham. 300,518.
 - "C. I. B. A." and label device; for pharmaceutical preparations in Class 3. By the Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 151 Klybeckstrasse, Basle. 301,107.
 - "UNICORN," and device of same; for chemicals in Class 3. By Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. 302,485, 302,486.
 - "THOMAS FORD" (facsimile signature); for ointments in Class 3. By T. Ford, 53 High Street, Sandown, I. of W. 302,604.
 - "COOLERINE"; for a lotion in Class 3. By J. E. Alcock, 485 Glossop Road, Sheffield. 302,898.
 - "DUZZIT"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Shirley Bros., Ltd., 4 and 4A Rockingham Street, London, S.E. 303,193.
 - "KALSBECK"; for a mineral water. By Reid & Donald, 29 George Street, Perth, N.B. 302,775.
 - "MUSCAT," and label device; for goods in Class 44. By J. W. Cottam, 450 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield. 303,056.
 - Fox label device; for perfumery. By F. Fox, 9 Regent Street, London, S.W. 300,846.
 - "NI-VERRE"; for shampoo-powder. By J. M. Whyte, Arranmore, Clifton Park Avenue, Belfast. 302,990.
 - "MOUILLA"; for a liquid soap. By R. Livesey, The Firs, Barton-le-Street, Malton. 302,132.

ALTERATION OF REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.—Leave has been granted to the proprietors of trade-mark No. 89,088 to alter the mark to "Wincarnis."

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

THE Oldham Pharmaceutical Association's outing has been arranged for July 21. It will take the form of a drive from Stockport to Alderley and back, with tea at the Royal Oak, Alderley. Train leaves Oldham (Clegg Street) at 1.30 P.M. Tickets (5s. inclusive) from Mr. T. Baker, Hon. Secretary, 37 Yorkshire Street, Oldham.

THE annual picnic of the Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association and the Leicester and Nottingham Chemists' Cricket Clubs is to be held on July 23. The outing will consist of train ride to Loughborough, and from thence a drive to Mount St. Bernard's Monastery and Nanpantan, where high tea will be served at the Longcliffe Hotel. Tickets (5s. inclusive) from Mr. G. E. Marfitt, Infirmary Square, Leicester; Mr. C. J. Avery, Loughborough Road, Leicester; Mr. William Gill, 207 Radford Road, Nottingham; and Mr. E. E. H. Turton, 2 Chapel Bar, Nottingham.

THE EXPORTS OF GUAIACUM from Hayti from October 1906 to September 1907 amounted to 11,193 lb.

RATS.—In order to obtain accurate information regarding the nature and extent of the damage done by rats within the United Kingdom, the Society for the Destruction of Vermin have prepared a schedule of questions, which chemists interested should write for.

THE ANNUAL OUTING of the employés of Messrs. T. Morson & Son took place on Saturday, July 4, Navestock Side, a charming spot near Brentwood, being reached by brakemen after a delightful drive. After a substantial repast, at which the toast of "The Firm" was duly honoured, cricket was played, and the day was very enjoyable.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

ALLBUTT'S "System of Medicine," 8 vols., pub. £10 1899, £2; "Applied Therapeutics," 2 vols., 1896, 1326 pages, Wilson & Eshner, 6s. 6d.; "Text-book of Medicine," Anders, 2 vols., 1286 pages, 1898, 6s. 6d.; "Diseases of Liver," H. D. Rolleston, 1905, 7s. 6d.; "Materia Medica," Ellingwood, 1900, 5s.; "Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine," Stedman, 1900, 21 vols., cost £21, price £3; the above books are in new condition; carriage paid. W. MASKEW, Clacton.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

MORPHIA, 8 oz., whole or part; offers? FRESHNEY'S, 5 Victoria Street, Grimsby.

FORMULÆ.

ALCOHOL to make from sugar, yields weight for weight; 2s. BOUTON, 42 Endell Street.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

5 by 4 FRENA camera, cost £12 cash, not much used; sell £6. JAMESON, Roslin, N.E.

QUARTER-PLATE Kito, No. 4; cost 50s.; sell 26s. WATSON, 51 St. John Street, Folkestone.

POWERFUL microscope, with complete eye-pieces, objectives, etc.; cost £10; price £2. CLAYTON, Chemist, Ellesmere.

HALF-PLATE R. R. lens with roller blind behind lens shutter, unused; price £1, or exchange saleable patents to 25s. TURNELL, Chemist, Brasted, Kent.

ROSS lens, 9 by 7, symmetrical, aluminium mounted, flange, cap, and case; all in perfect condition; listed at £9. Apply, "C. W. J." (15/15), Office of this Paper.

FINE microscope, 1 in. and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. objectives, cost £5, 45s., approval; 4 doz. fine microscope slides, botanical, etc., 7s. 6d.; optician's flashing advertisement lamp for electric light, 230 volts, 18s. 6d.; post-card size Ensign roll film camera, B. & L. shutter, Busch lens, also fitted for plates, list £4 15s., price £2 5s., as new, approval. MASKEW, Clacton.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

£2 or nearest offer, 6 5s., 11 2s. 6d., 12 2s. Chapman's cattle oils. WHITELAW, Chemist, Wishaw.

3 DOZ. 4s. 6d., 4 doz. 2s. 9d. Moonseed bitters, some unwrapped and unstamped; what offers? TAYLER, Sherborne.

9 CALOX dentifrice at 6s. doz.; 9 1s. Caskeens at 6s. doz.; 3 2s. 6d. ditto at 15s. doz.; 1 gross Keene's corn-cure 48s.; 7 Konva at 4s. doz.; 12 Oatine cream at 8s. doz.; 12 1s. 1½d. Lungoids at 6s. doz.; 6 2s. 6d. ditto at 15s. doz.; 1 5s. Green Mountain asthma cure 2s. 6d.; 1 gross Ozonia 72s.; 1 Allen's hair restorer 2s. 6d.; 10 6d. sprinkler tilia 3s. 6d. doz.; 3 1s. 4d. tilia 8s. doz.; 6 9d. ditto 4s. doz.; 6 1s. 4d. Berl 6s. doz.; 1 gross 1s. Mirella gold paint 48s.; 2 2s. 9d. mattine at 18s. doz.; cash offers for lot invited; will exchange for good half-plate camera. "TELEDA" (88/37), Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 62.

SHOP FITTINGS.

SHOP spring roller blind, 15 ft. 9 in., cash or exchange. LOBB, Willesden.

FITTINGS for shop 13 by 12 ft. eases, scales, jars, 250 rounds. "C." 316 Friern Road, Dulwich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSEY'S diatoricas odd teeth, 3s. per 100; also 8 pairs of forceps. EDWARDS, 176 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

"PURITY" soda-fountain, recently cost £40; bargain for cash. "DRUGGIST," 347 Southwark Park Road, London.

DENTAL chair and showease, bent plate-glass front, mirror back, 24 in. by 24 in. "DENTAL," 131 High Street, Croydon.

10 DENTAL forceps, mostly Maw's, 25s.; 40-m. all-metal syringe, 8s., new; wanted, trays, flasks, lathe head, etc. NEWBIGGING, jun., Duns.

15² GROSS powder boxes ($\frac{1}{2}$ doz.), slide in, dark green outside, all in good condition; cheap to clear; what offers? Apply, THOMAS, Chemist, Ton-Pentre.

SYPHON-FILLING plant; hand filler; Barnet & Foster's "Compact" No. 2; new recently; complete with all accessories; £25. 92/31, Office of this Paper.

PROFITABLE and seasonable sideline, Stiles' soda-fountain (Trafalgar), good condition; cost recently £40; bargain for immediate cash buyer. Offers to REES, Chemist, Brynamman.

GLADIATOR car, 10-12 h.p., Aster engine, Limousine carriage body, seating four, nicely upholstered, double wind-screen, travels well, perfect running order, just been thoroughly overhauled, repainted, etc.; price £150 cash, complete with tools, handsome lamps, etc.; suit country doctor or family; owner bought larger car reason selling. "H." (80/21), Office of this Paper.

WANTED.

POWDER mixer, capacity 28 or 56 lb. HAYWARD, Walsall.

FIXTURES for shop 19 by 17; good, cheap. 725 Romford Road, Manor Park.

HAIR brushes, sale or return; check till, second-hand. JONES, Trafalgar Street, Brighton.

SIGHT-TESTING trial case, in good condition. State particulars, McMULLAN, Chemist, Larne.

PLATINUM, any form; prompt remittance; also iridium. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

CHECK till, O'Brien or National, cheap. Full particulars to McMULLAN, Chemists, Larne.

WALL fixture, about 12 ft., cheap. Particulars and price to LATHAM, Chemist, Shirebrook.

TWO or three grain pill machine for 24 pills; cheap. MOBBS, c/o Tozer, 2 Duke Street, Reading.

DISPENSING scales, poison cupboard, counter case. CLARK & AMOS, Dispensing Chemists, Colwall, Malvern.

DENTAL forceps, S. S. White's or American pattern. Condition, price, and kind to WHITE, 87 Pontcanna Street, Cardiff.

MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

VULCANISER, two or three flask, self-regulator, in good condition. Address lowest price to ASHMAN, 31 Camp Hill, Birmingham.

OINTMENT MILL.—Wanted, small "edge runner," granite bowls and bed. State all particulars and price, 85/37, Office of this Paper.

GINGER (soluble essence of).—Advertiser is prepared to purchase a really high-class recipe for the manufacture of above. Reply to "J. W. P." 16 Langley Road, Kensal Rise, W.

"DEN'S" in last week's issue regrets that owing to a misunderstanding at the post office many letters have been returned. Write direct (answers not received in three days declined with thanks), Post Office, Alfreton.